

# Jordan Times

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جورديان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Israel to 'give SAM-5 data to allies'

LONDON (R) — Israel seized secret documents on Soviet missiles during last year's invasion of Lebanon and will pass the information to its allies, the speaker of the Knesset (Israeli parliament) said Tuesday. Menachem Savidor told a press conference in London the documents contained details of the SAM-5 anti-aircraft missile system and "most Soviet sophisticated weaponry." He said SAM-5 missiles were being manned by Soviet troops in Syria. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Monday that the sharing of the missiles was "a sobering and destabilizing event in the Middle East and we have so stated to the Soviet Union." Mr. Savidor accused the Soviet Union of spreading harmful propaganda that Israel was preparing to attack Syria to counter the Israeli military "success" in Lebanon which had "reduced the prestige and influence of Soviet Russia if not dealt a crippling blow to its standing."

## Iraq hits Iranian naval target

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Tuesday its navy and air force had scored a direct hit on a large Iranian "naval target." A military high command communiqué did not say what the target was or give any other details. The Iraqi communiqué said all the Iraqi naval units and aircraft returned safely to base. It added that other Iraqi planes attacked Iranian military concentrations deep inside Iranian territory opposite the south-eastern Iraqi province of Misan, the scene of what the Iraqis billed as a major offensive last month. The planes caused many casualties and heavy damage and all returned safely to base, it said.

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## U.N., Kuwait stress need to end Gulf war

KUWAIT (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, stressed the need to end the Iraq war during talks in Kuwait Tuesday, a U.N. spokesman said. He told reporters the discussion also covered Middle East issues and next week's non-aligned summit in New Delhi. Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who arrived Monday night, is expected to leave for India Wednesday.

## Jalloud in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad conferred here Monday night with Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, the number two man in the Libyan leadership. Damascus Radio said they discussed bilateral cooperation and the current situation in the region. The meeting was attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

## Sharon files libel suit against Time

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Minister Without Portfolio Ariel Sharon, forced to resign as defence minister over the Beirut massacre of Palestinians last September, filed a libel suit Monday against Time magazine in district court, an aide said. Uri Dan, Mr. Sharon's chief adviser, told reporters Mr. Sharon was demanding 10 million Israeli shekels (some \$300,000) in compensation for damage to his reputation caused by a report in the New York-based international news magazine.

## Stray arrives in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV (R) — Norwegian Foreign Minister Sverre Stray arrived Monday night on an official visit to Israel, the first European foreign minister to tour the country since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June. Mr. Stray told airport reporters he had visited Israel five times in the past and "I again look forward to seeing the country and meeting its leaders."

## Moroccan envoy meets Bourguiba

TUNIS (R) — An adviser to King Hassan of Morocco, Ahmad Bensouda, met Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba in the southern oasis of Nefta Tuesday, the Tunisian news agency said. Mr. Bensouda was quoted by the agency as saying he had informed the Tunisian leader of "hopes" stemming from last Saturday's surprise meeting between the Moroccan monarch and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid. It was the first meeting in nearly two years between heads of state of Algeria and Morocco, at odds over the Western Sahara's future.

## Kenyan sentenced to death for treason

NAIROBI (R) — A 27-year-old senior private of the now-dissolved Kenyan air force was Tuesday sentenced to death for high treason, the 10th such sentence passed after last year's attempted coup against the civilian rule. George Akoth Otira was accused of being one of the main plotters of the attempt which was crushed within hours by loyal army and police forces.

## Israel takes tough stand at Khalde talks

KHALDE, Lebanon (R) — Israel outlined a tough response Tuesday to latest Lebanese proposals to break the deadlock in talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and future relations between the two countries, sources on both sides said.

The 19th session of Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. negotiations opened at a beach hotel south of Beirut amid new efforts by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib to speed up the slow-moving talks.

Israeli sources said the chief Israeli negotiator, David Kimche, told the Lebanese that Israel was seeking a substantive agreement "with concrete bases and not just promises."

In his opening statement, he said Israel would "not accept counter-proposals which emptied Israeli proposals of their content."

Lebanese spokesman Daoud Sayegh said the Israelis showed intransigence during the 15-minute plenary session and meetings of sub-committees.

Mr. Sayegh said Lebanese delegation chief Antoine Fattal replied to Mr. Kimche that the delegations were in Khalde to negotiate and not to restate their positions.

Spokesman for both sides said Mr. Kimche spoke in general terms and did not explicitly reject any of the ideas which Mr. Habib is reported to have taken to Israel.

Lebanese sources say Mr. Habib wants to complete texts on questions where agreement is close—such as formally ending the state of war between Israel and Lebanon—and bring new ideas to settle contentious issues.

Lebanese press reports say the Beirut government is proposing that the Israelis, who invaded Lebanon last June, must withdraw before any accord on future relations is reached.

Under the reported plan Lebanon would agree to settle the question of future relations within six months after the Israelis withdraw.

Meanwhile, a senior Israeli official said Israel might agree to an interim arrangement on condition it include de facto relations and an open border in the intermediary period.

Lebanon's desire to keep United Nations troops in southern Lebanon is also a sticking point.

Israel, which is proposing to keep some of its troops in Lebanon after the main body of its invasion army withdraws, says the U.N. force is not capable of preventing infiltration by Palestinian forces.

After the plenary session, the negotiators split into sub-committees to discuss the two toughest issues in the talks—Israel's demand for "security" arrangements in southern Lebanon and future relations between the two countries.

Morris Draper, head of the U.S. team, said that "drastic differences" between the two sides at the start of the talks three months ago had narrowed.

Israeli sources said Mr. Kimche's opening statement was designed to counter press speculation that Israel had retreated from its conditions and that agreement was close.

## U.S. seeks to keep aid level to Israel

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Reagan Administration has proposed keeping the level of foreign assistance to Israel for fiscal year 1984 at the same level proposed by the administration for fiscal year 1983—a total of \$2,485 million.

Nicholas Veliotis, assistant secretary of state for near eastern and south Asian affairs, told a House subcommittee Feb. 28 that the administration is proposing \$1,700 million in foreign military sales financing and \$785 million in economic support funding.

Mr. Veliotis said the administration's proposals for military assistance includes an increase in the grant portion of that assistance from \$500 million to \$550 million. The remaining \$1,150 million would be provided in the form of a 30-year loan "carrying a slightly concessional rate of interest."

The request for \$785 million in economic assistance is the same as for the last fiscal year, Mr. Veliotis said. However, he said that

for fiscal year 1984 the administration proposes that the entire sum be provided as a grant. In the past the economic support funds provided by the United States to Israel have been one-third loan and two-thirds grant.

In addition, Mr. Veliotis said the administration is requesting \$15 million in economic support funds for regional programmes. Seven million dollars of this would go towards sustaining development efforts in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, programmes that are implemented through American voluntary agencies for vocational and higher education, community development and agricultural cooperative marketing. Another \$7 million would be used to finance cooperative scientific, technical and other activities of mutual interest to Israel and its Arab neighbours, Mr. Veliotis said.

Mr. Veliotis told the committee that "while it should be clear that the security of Israel occupies a

## EEC optimistic Andropov will better East-West ties

BONN (R) — The Soviet attitude to East-West relations has changed for the better since Yuri Andropov took over as Soviet leader last year, according to European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers.

The ministers, who are holding a one-day informal meeting, agreed that there were encouraging signs of a better climate in East-West relations, a spokesman for the West German community presidency said.

Diplomats at Tuesday's talks said the ministers agreed that a new Soviet attitude had emerged since Mr. Andropov took over and this would be explored further in bilateral talks with Moscow at ministerial level.

But the community would meanwhile maintain its firm stance on Poland and on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, they added.

The ministers began their meeting with discussions on relations

## Syria says U.S., Israel plan 'new offensive'

DAMASCUS (R) — State-run Damascus Radio said Tuesday that statements by United States leaders on the deployment of new Soviet missiles in Syria showed that the U.S. and Israel were planning a "new offensive" against Syria.

Secretary of State George Shultz said Monday Washington had told Moscow that the stationing of SAM-5 and anti-aircraft missiles in Syria was "destabilising" the Middle East.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said the presence of thousands of Soviet technicians to operate the missiles made Syria an outpost of the Soviet Union.

A Damascus Radio commentary said these declarations "show clearly that the USA is preparing with Israel a plan that would pave the way for a new offensive against Syria."

## Sino-Soviet talks resume in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union and China launched a new round of talks on improving bilateral relations Tuesday as Peking unveiled proposals for ending the conflict in Kampuchea.

Chinese sources said the talks, held at deputy foreign minister level, got underway in Moscow in the morning.

The Soviet media made no mention of their start in keeping with the low-key approach taken by both sides towards the consultations. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said he could give no information on the subject.

The Chinese sources also declined to give any details beyond the bare fact that the meeting had begun. Peking's delegation is headed by Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and the Soviet side by Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichov.

Both sides have avoided saying if they expect anything from the current round of discussions which follows an initial three-week meeting in Peking last October and is expected to last about the same time.

But Western diplomats say an early breakthrough is unlikely, considering the depth of the problems and hostility which have divided the two Communist giants for more than 20 years.

China has set three conditions for easing ties with Moscow—a pullback of Soviet troops along the Soviet and Mongolian borders with China, a withdrawal from Afghanistan and an end to Soviet support for Vietnam's involvement in Kampuchea.

The Kremlin, in turn, has said it wants China to renounce publicly all future claims on territory ceded to the Czarist Russian empire last century. Peking announces proposals to end Kampuchean conflict, page 8.



His Majesty King Hussein is received at Amman Airport by His Highness Prince Mohammad and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, upon return to Amman Tuesday after official visits to Romania, Yugoslavia and Britain (Petra photo)

## King returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman Tuesday at the end of official visits to Romania, Yugoslavia and Britain, where he held talks with their leaders on the Middle East situation in general and the Palestinian question in particular.

Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, who accompanied the King on the visits, also returned with the King. King Hussein was met at Amman Airport by Her Majesty Queen Noor, His Highness Prince Mohammad, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, the acting speaker of the National Consultative Council (NCC), Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, ministers, high-ranking civilian and military officials, and the ambassadors of the countries the King visited.

## Israelis dismiss Village League official; move thought to be cosmetic

By Laimis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Israeli "evil administration" Monday replaced the chairman of the Hebron area Village League, Mohammad Nasr, apparently for not toeing the line set by the administration in the management of the Israeli-occupied territories. The village league is a political stance the leagues inside the occupied territories said Tuesday. A businessman from the village of Beit Ulla, Jamil Al-Amleh, near Hebron, was named by the Israelis as his successor.

The Israeli occupation authorities, who were largely responsible for establishing the leagues, view them as a substitute to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the elected mayors of the West Bank. But support for the leagues inside the occupied territories is known to be at a minimum, and lately they are reported to have lost even more ground. Membership of the leagues is also outlawed in Jordan. Senior sources in the "evil administration" were Tuesday quoted by the Jerusalem Post newspaper as saying Nasr's dismissal was part of an extensive programme to re-organise all of the Village Leagues. Their management and use of funds are to come under closer scrutiny and control, and the extensive presence of (Israeli supplied) weapons, which has led to some violent clashes, is to be curbed, the sources were quoted as saying. "All this is part of a drive to ensure that the leagues maintain a more respectable and local profile while questions of high politics are left to the federation of Palestinian leagues," the newspaper added.

## Israeli military intelligence chief forced to step down

TEL AVIV (R) — Maj. Gen. Yehoshua Saguy, Israel's military intelligence chief, stepped down Tuesday to comply with the recommendations of an official inquiry into the Beirut massacre, an army spokesman said.

He said Gen. Saguy had "concluded his mission" but denied this meant he had resigned. He did not say whether he had been assigned a new post but added that Brig.-Gen. Arie Ben Tor would take over the post until a new military intelligence chief was named.

The army also announced that divisional commander Brig.-Gen. Amos Yaron had been removed from a front-line command, also in accordance with the commission's suggestions.

The commission, which investigated Israel's role during the massacre of Palestinian refugees, blamed Gen. Saguy for not giving sufficient warning of the dangers of allowing Israel's right-wing Lebanese allies into Palestinian camps.

It blamed Gen. Yaron, commander of front-line paratroop and infantry forces, for not taking sufficient measures to stop the killings. It said he should be deprived of front-line command for three years.

The army announcement came two days after former Ambassador to Washington Moshe Arens took over as defence minister. He replaced Ariel Sharon, who was forced from the powerful

## Clashes spread in West Bank

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Jewish settlers and Arabs clashed in the Israeli-occupied West Bank again Tuesday and the settlers demanded extra protection from Israeli forces and the Arabs appealed to the occupation authorities to stop Jewish extremist attacks on them.

The latest round of violence, which erupted when a bomb went off outside a mosque last Friday, has spread to the three main West Bank towns of Nablus, Hebron and Ramallah.

The Nablus Casbah (market), a frequent trouble-spot, was put under curfew by Israeli troops for the second consecutive day after Palestinian teenagers stoned cars with yellow Israeli number plates.

In Ramallah, Israeli soldiers armed with Uzi automatics dispersed crowds of youths who set up roadblocks in a main street and burned tyres.

Two Jewish settlers were injured in the same district overnight when rocks were thrown through the windscreen of a bus they were travelling in.

Settlers congregated outside Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office, demanding increased protection. Some of the settlers, many of whom possess arms, told reporters they would take steps to protect themselves.

The mayor of Hebron, Mustafa Natche, has also appealed to Israeli occupation authorities to stop Jewish extremists attacking Palestinian residents.

Jews from the ultra-nationalist Kiryat Arba settlement are being blamed by Israeli newspapers for a machinegun attack on Arab homes in Hebron in which a four-year-old girl was wounded.

The settlers have denied they were involved. Hebron, scene of constant friction between settlers and Palestinian residents, has been tense since two Arabs were injured in last Friday's bomb explosion outside a mosque.

In apparent response to Arab charges that Israel has failed to prosecute Jewish extremists who resort to violence, a special police team has been appointed to investigate the machinegun attack.

Two settlers were detained after shots were fired at an Arab car Monday.

Although the latest violence is small-scale compared to the unrest which swept the West Bank a year ago, it provides an early test for Israel's new defence minister, Moshe Arens, who is responsible for administering the occupied territories.

His predecessor, Ariel Sharon, adopted a "hard hand" approach and presided over one of the most turbulent periods in the 15 years Israel has occupied the Arab lands.

Like Mr. Sharon, Mr. Arens is a strong advocate of rapid Jewish settlement—about 25,000 Jews now live in some 100 locations in the West Bank—but has not said how he proposes to handle security and local government.

Mr. Sharon promoted Palestinian "Village Leagues" as an alternative political force to the mayors, who support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The leagues appear to have failed to attract mass support and Israeli authorities Tuesday ordered the Hebron Village League to close for two weeks.

This followed the league's rejection of an Israeli demand that its leader, Mohammad Nasser, resign for alleged mismanagement and hand back weapons Israel gave the league for protection.

Security sources said later that Israelis from the Carmel settlement south of Hebron seized two Arab youths who threw stones at their car when it was forced to stop at a barricade on the road. The settlers took the youths to the Hebron police station, the sources added.

Authorities briefly detained American-born Rabbi Neir Kahane of the right-wing Kach (Thus) movement after he and 10 of his followers demonstrated near Qaladiah refugee camp, near Ramallah to protest Arab rock-throwing.

Two members of the movement are in custody in connection with the Hebron shooting, for which they deny responsibility.

## Cairo to seek international arbitration in Taba dispute

CAIRO (R) — Egypt and Israel resume talks Tuesday on the disputed border strip of Taba in the Sinai Peninsula with no apparent prospect for progress.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Egypt would try in the talks, also attended by the United States, to argue for international arbitration rather than seeking settlement through bilateral negotiations, as demanded by Israel.

The dispute over which country has sovereignty in the 700-metre coastal strip at Taba, south of the Israeli port of Elat, almost delayed Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai last April.

But the United States negotiated an agreement under which Israel completed its evacuation of Sinai in accordance with the treaty the two countries signed in 1979.

Egypt and Israel interpreted the terms of this agreement differently. Cairo understood its terms to have considered Taba a no-man's land until a settlement was reached.

But Israel maintained its presence inside Taba and completed and opened a luxury hotel there despite Egypt's protests.

Egypt officially protested against the opening of the hotel last November and against what it

described as the presence of "military elements" along with Israeli police.

Both sides have produced maps and documents to support their sovereignty claims over the coastal strip.

Wednesday's meeting, the first this year, will be held in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia. Two meetings last year failed to resolve the dispute.

Deputy Foreign Minister Shafiq Abdul Hamid heads the Egyptian delegation. Foreign Ministry Deputy Director Ziaia Divon is Israel's chief representative and Michael Kozak, U.S. deputy legal adviser at the State Department, heads the American side at Wednesday's talks.

Relations between Egypt and Israel plunged to a low level last September following the Beirut massacre of Palestinians. Cairo recalled its ambassador and said he would not return until Israel withdrew from Lebanon.

Foreign Ministry sources said Egypt accepted an Israeli condition to fix a date for talks on promoting bilateral relations before discussing the Taba issue. The two sides agreed to start talks on trade ties next week, they said.

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# FEATURES

## Scotland distilleries affected by slump in whisky sales

By Leslie Dowd  
Reuter

LONDON — Once bustling whisky distilleries are falling idle in Scotland, proof that people are not drowning their recession troubles in scotch.

The traditional belief that hard drinking rises in bad times has been destroyed by the current worldwide slump, with sales of drink and other luxuries sliding along with everything else.

World sales of Scotland's most famous product, the warming, amber-tinted "dram" distilled in Scotland for centuries, have fallen by 10 per cent since 1978.

Because the industry has to mature its product for six to eight years before it is retailed it must guess demand almost a decade ahead and consequently warehouses are now stuffed to the rafters with barrels of unsold scotch. Scotland, in the words of one

whisky company executive, is afl-oat with scotch.

It has the equivalent of some eight billion bottles of whisky — two bottles for every person on earth and enough, in theory, to meet work demand for about eight years.

Distillers Company, with an estimated 40 per cent of world scotch sales, has now announced planned closures of 12 of its 50 distilleries to help realign output with demand.

The closures, to take effect over the next three months, will throw a further 530 people onto welfare rolls in Scotland, already suffering chronically from unemployment.

Distillers Company, which employs nearly half the people in the industry, had to shut its 45 malt distilleries for two months in summer to help cope with the slump in demand.

The scotch whisky industry has been feeling the pinch for years

and has seen its workforce dwindle since 1978 from 25,000 to around 20,000.

World sales are estimated to have fallen from a record 1.07 billion bottles in 1978 to about 970 million last year, according to the Scotch Whisky Association.

About 85 per cent of scotch is exported but home demand has fallen by 16 per cent since 1979, its peak year.

Although the closures will cut production of all the firm's brands, including Johnny Walker Red Label, the world's biggest-selling scotch, none will be killed off.

The recession has hit other big names in scotch such as Chivas Regal which last November laid off 200 of 1,000 workers.

Yet despite the gloom, the Scotch Whisky Association says that sales are holding up well against other drinks and the industry sees a bright long-term future.

"People are just drinking less

and we are all suffering," said association spokesman Jeffrey Wormston. "People haven't lost the taste, they just haven't got the money."

Asked about one market survey report that young people preferred vodka to scotch, Mr. Wormston said: "young people have never been scotch drinkers."

"They try other drinks, and their taste buds develop and then they come to scotch."

The distilling and blending of scotch has been developed over centuries in Scotland and could be regarded as that nation's premier art.

The key ingredient is malted barley and the secrets of the smoothness and flavour prized by scotch drinkers lie in the blending, with a dozen single malts often going into one brand.

The local distillery is often part of the character and history of a

Scottish village or small town, and a depression in the industry causes sadness beyond the loss of jobs.

On the beautiful Isle of Islay, for example, there are only 4,000 people but eight distilleries with gaelic names that roll off the tongue — Laphroaig, Ardbeg, Caol Ila, Dunsinane. Two stand idle.

The industry has always been indignant over tax and will again this year be making the ritual submission to the chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister) for a cut in the 80 per cent burden it bears, along with other spirits.

Out of a bottle of scotch selling for 6.5 sterling (\$9.75) no less than 5.2 sterling (\$7.6) goes in tax.

Scotch makers have found it less easy to adopt a common front on another problem, that of Japan, the biggest market for whisky outside the United States.

## Unusual centrepiece at Burma's fair

By Zaw Win

RANGOON — The centrepiece of Burma's annual gems fair this week is a 33-tonne boulder of jade so big that a special road had to be built to bring it to Rangoon from the country's rebel-infested north.

The uncut jade, 12 feet (3.7 metres) by 6.5 feet (1.98 metres) by seven feet (2.1 metres), has no price tag. Experts are unwilling at this stage to estimate its value, which can be determined only after it has been cut and its texture and core have been examined.

Fair officials said it was brought to the capital with considerable difficulty last month from the jade quarry and mine area of Kachin state 760 miles (1,225 kilometres) to the north.

Troops had to build a road from where the huge gem was found in Khaing-Su so that a tracked flat-bed vehicle could move it 80 miles (130 kilometres) to the nearest

railway station at Mogong.

The route crossed jungle-covered hills where separatist guerrillas of the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and their allies in the pro-Peking Burma Communist Party (BCP) are active.

"The jade convoy was ambushed and mined by the rebels but we suffered no casualties," a gems fair official said.

He said the stone was chipped slightly during the road and rail journey but lost little in value. Three cranes had to be used to lift it on to a special railway coach at Mogong.

The deep green, satin smooth jade from the area is known in China as imperial jade and attracts enthusiastic gem merchants from China, Hong Kong and Singapore. They cut and polish the rough gem into jewellery and carvings sold throughout the world.

The main problems in Burma's

nationalised jade-mining industry are bad roads, smuggling and rebels. The army has been fighting the KIA and BCP in parts of the area for years.

Officials said more than 400 soldiers had been trained as miners in a bid to defeat smuggling. But private gem dealers said unauthorised diggers, cutters and smugglers continued to operate in the Kachin Hills.

Official said this year's gems fair, which opened on Feb. 20, was expected to draw some 300 major gem and jade merchants, about half of them from Hong Kong.

Other precious and semi-precious stones on sale include pearls worth \$2.8 million smaller jade pieces worth \$2.6 million and rubies worth \$1.5 million.

The government started holding gem fairs in 1964. Last year the fair brought in \$5.4 million, half from jade sales.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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## HOME NEWS

### EEC to organise bumper spring festival in Amman

By Ara Voskian  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, the European Economic Community (EEC) is organising the European Community Spring Festival which will be held in Amman from March 30 until April 21, EEC delegate to Jordan Thomas O'Sullivan said Tuesday.

Addressing a press conference at Amman's Amra Hotel, Mr. O'Sullivan said, "This is the first European festival of its kind to be held anywhere in the world outside Europe."

"We were very much encouraged by His Royal Highness (Crown Prince Hassan) in the early days when we first talked about this festival and he kindly agreed to act as patron of it; this is very much appreciated by everyone," the EEC delegate said.

According to Mr. O'Sullivan, all the proceeds of the festival will be used to set up the initial fund "to enable the Jordanian sportsmen and athletes to take their rightful place at the 1984 Olympics."

Mr. O'Sullivan said that this is to be the first international festival of its kind here in Jordan, the aim of which is to strengthen cultural and technical relations between

Europe and Jordan.

The festival presents a very diverse programme reflecting "a long tradition of the Europeans of well-known spring with songs and dances," Mr. O'Sullivan added. He said that a 3-day visit by European parliamentarians, which had been planned a long time ago, will coincide with the festival.

The 10 European parliamentarians, who will be visiting Cairo and Amman, will be headed by the Belgian Liberal politician, Mr. Luc Beyer de Ryke, and will have meetings with the Jordanian Senate and the National Consultative Council.

The 10-member delegation, who belong to various political institutions in Europe, will arrive in Amman on March 29. "I am sure that, as a result of their meetings here, they will have a much better insight into what the region is about and what its problems are," Mr. O'Sullivan said.

The European Parliament is elected by 270 million Europeans, and represents a wide range of political views throughout the community. "They had always had a wish to have a dialogue with parliamentarians from other regions," the EEC delegate added. Mr. O'Sullivan said that last year the European Parliament had set up a Mashreq Committee whose main function is to establish a dia-

logue with parliamentarians from the Arab countries of the Middle East.

Apart from the parliamentary visit, there will be a collection of exhibitions prepared by the community and its member states. There has been a treaty of cooperation between the community and Jordan since 1977, said Mr. O'Sullivan. "We are therefore trying to show in an exhibition what the community is about, what its relationship with the Arab World is, then what its relationship with Jordan is and how that is developed," he said.

Mr. O'Sullivan gave a brief explanation of the different exhibitions to be housed at the Royal Cultural Centre during the festival.

He said that West Germany will exhibit scientific and astronomical instruments developed in the Arab World, showing how these particular inventions were adopted by Europeans and how they have led to some of the major discoveries of our times. This exhibition is normally housed in Nuremberg.

The French exhibition will include paintings in different styles and materials which are the works of seven French modern artists with a special interest in Europe-Arab relationship.



Thomas O'Sullivan, the European Economic Community (EEC) representative, announces details of the EEC spring festival which is to begin on March 30th (Petra photo)

The British government will exhibit photographs of Islamic literature and books from the Chester Beatty Museum. Chester Beatty was one of the early collectors of Islamic works who put together a collection which represents a great wealth of Islamic tradition. The collection will be reproduced using modern techniques.

Italy will demonstrate the genius of Leonardo da Vinci with models which are based on the great artist's drawings.

According to Mr. O'Sullivan the stage and screen events of the festival, representing European culture, will begin with four performances prepared by the young musicians of the European Philharmonic Orchestra which is put together from the best soloists in the various musical academies of

Europe. The 30 musicians will begin their first performance on March 30, giving four concerts during the festival and two other performances. "It is a typical European event to open the festival," said Mr. O'Sullivan. He said that a 60 piece band from West Germany will give a number of recitals at the festival playing brass band music and a very wide programme of light music.

Other performances will be given by the British rock group, Magna Carta, the Gaslini Octet from Italy, a Greek folklore dance and song group, and many others.

Sports will also be included in the festival. Two European soccer teams and the French army fencing team will participate in the festival. The Italian youths soccer side will play the Jordanian national team at the beginning of April and the University College of Dublin soccer team will play towards the end of April.

According to Mr. O'Sullivan the festival will run a scholarship contest for high school graduates, offering the winners a two-year scholarship to the United World Colleges School of the Adriatic in Trieste. The competitors will be asked to write an essay on "Jordan and its relations with Europe throughout the years."

Dr. O'Sullivan expressed his thanks to Prince Hassan for providing all the necessary facilities to organise the festival in the best possible manner. He also expressed his thanks to Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, for offering all the necessary facilities to make the festivals a success.

### Hassan stresses importance of Indian summit

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has said that the forthcoming Non-Aligned Summit conference, which will soon be opened in India, is a good opportunity for serious thought and discussion on several vital matters, and particularly on how escalating disputes between the superpowers have affected the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Addressing a dinner given in honour of the visiting Indian Vice-President and Mrs. M. Hidayatullah Monday evening, Prince Hassan said the summit should provide the non-aligned with a unique opportunity to "reassert its principles and unify its members to serve the cause of world peace."

Prince Hassan said the movement should play an effective role in protecting world peace and prosperity. Jordan appreciates the big responsibility which India has shouldered by hosting this historic summit at such a delicate time, he said. His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people are grateful for and respect the principles of the non-alignment, he said.

Prince Hassan added "We fully appreciate India's consistent and friendly stand towards the Palestinian issue and the dangers posed to the Arab countries and the entire world by Israel. The Israeli occupation of Lebanon and its continued occupation of the Arab territories since 1967 in addition to its continued colonisation of these territories are clear indications of the Israeli expansionist policy which threatens world peace."

Prince Hassan said that relations between Jordan and India have been growing continually over the last few years, in particular forging economic, cultural, technical and political relations. "We are looking forward to strengthening these relations for the

benefit of our two peoples," he said.

Replying to Prince Hassan's speech, the Indian vice-president noted that certain parts of the Arab World are facing serious situations. "We will continue our attempts to reach peaceful solutions to existing international problems," he said. Mr. Hidayatullah expressed the hope that the forthcoming non-aligned summit would succeed in "enhancing mutual understanding among nations and drawing up a strategy of peace for the world."

We are certain that our two countries will work together to achieve this goal," he said. Mr. Hidayatullah said time is passing quickly, evil is on the rise, and we should embark on joint and quick action. The non-aligned countries must define the things which should be resisted and the goals which they should seek to achieve.

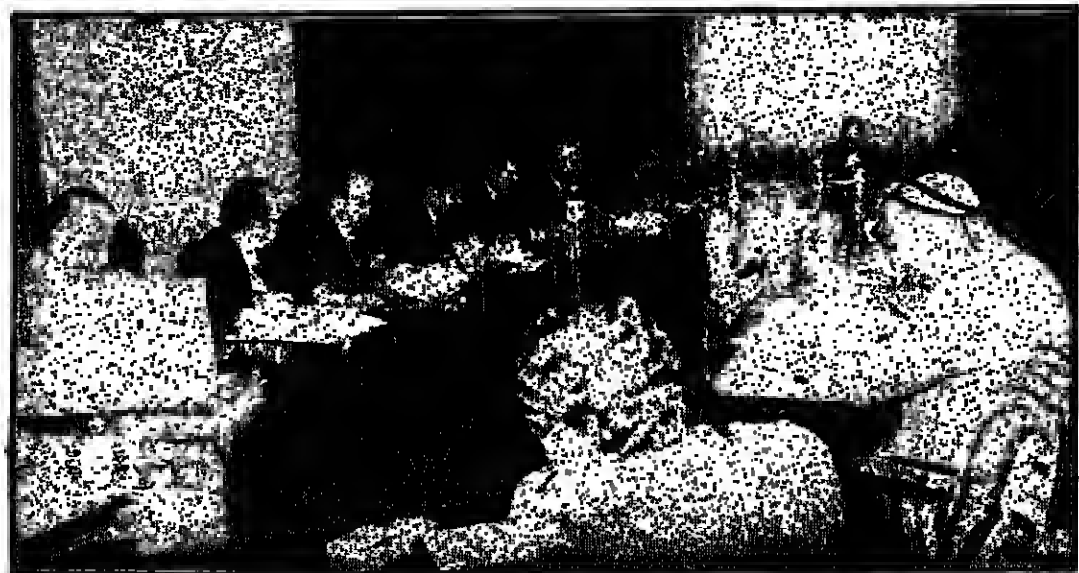
On Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Hidayatullah visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and were briefed by RSS Director-General Albert Butros on the RSS's role in developing the local community. They also saw a documentary film on the RSS. The Indian vice-president expressed admiration for the advanced scientific standard of the RSS and was impressed by the scientific qualifications of Jordanian personnel in all fields. He was accompanied on the visit by Chief Chamberlain and head of the escort mission Prince and Mrs. Ra'd Iba Zaid.

### ALO meeting to begin in Amman Sunday

AMMAN (Petra) — The meeting of the 11th session of the Arab Labour Organisation will begin in Amman Sunday.

During the 10-days of meetings, the conferees will discuss the extent of the application of the Arab labour agreements and a memorandum of the 69th session of the

International Labour Organisation (ILO) conference which will be held in Geneva in June. They will also discuss matters related to the wage policy, labour relations, social services, and the strategy for developing the output of Arab manpower and human resources.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran (head of table) chairs a meeting of the Higher Agricultural Council which met Tuesday to discuss the establishment of an agricultural marketing company (Petra photo)

### HAC discuss agriculture marketing firm

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Agricultural Council (HAC) discussed Tuesday the question of establishing a shareholding company to market and process agricultural products.

The three-hour meeting, which

was chaired by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, also discussed a report submitted by the HAC secretariat on the committee responsible for the forming of the company.

The conferees also discussed a

working paper dealing with the formation of a company to raise and market poultry and its products. They also discussed the question of establishing new slaughter-houses in the country based on modern methods.

### Santoshi hosts reception to honour Hidayatullah

AMMAN (J.T.) — Indian Ambassador to Jordan Pyare Lal Santoshi Tuesday hosted a reception in honour of the visiting vice-president of India, M. Hidayatullah.

Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Iba Zaid, several cabinet members including Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, Social Development Minister In'am Al Mufti, senior ministry officials and members of the diplomatic community, in addition to leading Indian personalities living in Jordan, attended the function held at the Amra Hotel.

### Malhas opens new health centre in Zarqa district

ZARQA (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas opened the Birin health centre in the district of Zarqa Tuesday. Dr. Malhas said at the opening ceremony that the Health Ministry is keen to develop health services in all parts of the country.

The centre consists of 25 rooms, a pharmacy, a maternity centre, a lecture hall, a doctors' residence, and a vaccination centre. The cost of the centre, which was established on a 30-dunum plot of land, totalled JD 120,000.



Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas (far right) Tuesday opens a new health centre in Zarqa (Petra photo)

### Bsoul's original wax paintings show at Alia

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The unusual wax technique and the style that he has derived from it, has, over the years, made the work of the Irbid-born artist Omar Bsoul instantly recognisable. This familiarity with his work, however, tends to make one forget how original his method of painting is and so Bsoul's solo exhibition at the Alia Gallery this week serves as a reminder. It also gives one a chance to re-examine and take pleasure in his muted colours, varying textures and flowing intricately etched forms.

Bsoul's work falls into two main themes: darker figurative pieces, and more colourful abstracts which are characterised by large central areas of opaque white. Although samples of each are at times very good, it is the former that has the more appeal. Reminiscent of the designs found on ancient Minoan and Greek pottery, the profiled figures and faces and animal motifs fill the central area of the picture plane. Etched into the dark wax, speckled with black—through which glows hints of greens, oranges and blues—the forms seem to flow into one another (the beak of the dove fits snugly into the forked tail of the

curving blue eyed fish), and a harmonious rhythm is created.

By means of scoring the thick wax surface down to the white paper below, the motifs, particularly on the vases and the urns, are often intricately decorated with the geometric designs so beloved of the early Islamic potters. These deep incisions, the underlying colours and the different layers of wax—sometimes thick and opaque, other times delicately transparent—give rise to interesting textures while the thick black lines and random splashes of wax lend a spontaneity. It is around the edges of the central mass

cure and mysterious feel, making you want to observe them closely. These elongated figures also leave more space for the animal forms—the lovely leaping cats, the alertly tense horses ready to spring, the hopping cockatoo—which ultimately give these paintings their life and character.

On a few of these paintings Bsoul has etched his name in the wax, the tiny letters adding subtly to the decoration of a pot or head-dress. This neat, clever and perfectly adequate signature enhances his work and renders his other rather excessive signatures—English on the left and Arabic on the right unnecessary.

The artist's darker figurative work have to be seen from close quarters in order for their details to be properly appreciated. His lighter abstracts on the other hand take on a greater appeal when viewed from afar. It is then that the brighter colours—in the best pieces these are bands of turquoise, cyclamens and oranges—are seen to flow upwards and around—like seaweed waving about offshore rocks—the uncoloured wax centres.

All the pieces are for sale, prices ranging from JD 50-200. The exhibition, which opened to the public Monday Feb. 28, runs for one week.

### Sharaf addresses Soviets on role of Arab women

AMMAN (J.T.) — Responding to an invitation from Mrs. Nishanova, wife of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ambassador, Mrs. Laila Sharaf, a member of the National Consultative Council, Monday met Soviet women at the Soviet embassy here.

In a lecture addressed to the meeting, Mrs. Sharaf spoke about the development of the Arab women's movement and its role in Arab social development.

Mrs. Sharaf paid special attention to the women's movement in Jordan and its "fruitful" role in giving impetus to social as well as economic development in Jordan.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Chairman Ali Ghannour has announced that Captain Laila Hijawi has been appointed Vice-President Operations. Captain Hijawi takes over from Captain Nassir Jumean, who will assume a position of responsibility in Alia to be announced shortly.

Captain Hijawi joined Alia in 1975 as a Boeing 707 captain and

### American virtuoso guitarist to play short tour of Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — William Matthews, virtuoso guitarist and pianist, will perform in Jordan in the first week of March at the invitation of the United States Information Service (The American Centre), a spokesman from the centre Tuesday announced.

Mr. Matthews was born in Brooklyn and began studying the guitar at the age of thirteen. He made his debut in New York in 1965. Since then he has been acclaimed by music critics as "an admirable guitarist", and has been acknowledged worldwide as "among the greatest of the guitar greats", the spokesman said. Matthews has studied under Andres Segovia and

Alexander Bellow and has performed in more than twenty-five countries throughout the world. Both in the United States and abroad, he has been received enthusiastically by the public and the press, the spokesman added.

Mr. Matthews is on the music faculty of Hunter and Queens Colleges in New York and has performed at the Marlboro Music Festival and with the Metropolitan Opera, as well as with many other musical groups.

This famous guitarist's programme in Jordan will include a concert at the Jordan International Hotel ballroom in Amman Sunday, March 6 at 8:00



### Filipino official arrives for talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The Philippines Labour Minister Blas Ople will arrive in Amman Wednesday, for a short visit to Jordan, en route to Baghdad at the head of a delegation from the Philippines Labour Ministry.

During his one-day stay in Jordan, Mr. Ople will have talks with his Jordanian counterpart, Jawad Al Anani, and the Jordanian Labour Ministry officials on ways of strengthening labour cooperation between the two countries.

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## Egypt mends fences with fellow Arab countries

By Fouad Gawhari  
 Reuter

CAIRO — Egypt, once cast out of the Arab World for signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979, has made major strides in mending fences with fellow Arab countries.

President Hosni Mubarak's policy of détente, his firm support of the Palestine cause and his bitter criticism of Israel's Middle East policy have improved Cairo's image to the point where officials here believe restoration of diplomatic relations with a number of Arab states to be a mere formality.

A major step in returning Egypt to the Arab fold has been its recent rapprochement with Iraq, whose leaders have expressed sympathy with Mr. Mubarak's conciliatory moves.

Egypt has supported Iraq in its 30-month-old war with Iran and sent Baghdad arms, ammunition and military equipment.

After a recent ministerial visit to Baghdad, Egyptian presidential adviser Osama Al Baz told reporters the Iraqi front was "politically, militarily and morally solid."

Iraq's restoration of Baghdad-to-Cairo flights and its acceptance of more Egyptians on working visits led the Arab World in ending the four-year-old estrangement from Egypt.

However, Deputy Iraqi prime minister and Foreign Minister Tarek Aziz told Reuters in Baghdad recently that restoring diplomatic relations with Cairo depended on the Arab League.

Mr. Aziz said the cutting of ties with Egypt by all Arab countries except Sudan, Oman and Somalia

was an Arab League decision and Iraq respected the Arab body's decisions.

But the foreign minister agreed that links could be strengthened in the absence of diplomatic representation.

"We do not think diplomatic relations are the only way to create confidence with a certain country. It is necessary that cooperation between Iraq and Egypt should develop," he said.

President Mubarak's bitter criticism of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the recall of the Egyptian ambassador from Tel Aviv in protest was another factor in improving Egypt's links with Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Senior Palestinian officials have been frequent visitors to Cairo to convey messages from PLO chief Yasser Arafat on the Arab-Israeli

conflict and Mr. Mubarak has repeatedly said Mr. Arafat is welcome to come to Cairo anytime.

At the height of the Lebanese crisis, PLO envoys sought Cairo's help in conveying Palestinian views to the U.S. and Israel. Before he left for Washington last month, two senior Lebanese officials sought Mr. Mubarak's help with the U.S. in effecting a speedy withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Boutros Ghali, and presidential adviser Dr. Baz visited Beirut and Amman earlier this month to discuss Middle East peace moves.

Dr. Baz said: "Our relations with the Arab states have gone beyond emotional decisions and postures and it has been proved that Egypt remained the heart of

the Arab Nation..."

The absence of diplomatic relations would not prevent Egypt from acting to protect Arab interests, nor would they impede Arab countries from coming to Egypt, Dr. Baz said.

But while striving to rebuild Egyptian bridges with the Arab World, President Mubarak has repeatedly asserted Cairo's firm commitment to the peace treaty with Israel.

Egypt is firmly convinced that the peace option is the best formula for a comprehensive Middle East settlement and it has persistently urged the Palestinians and Jordan to join hands in any peace negotiations.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali told the People's Assembly (Parliament) recently there was now a clear vision

in the Arab World of Egypt's peace option as means of realising a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Besides rebuilding ties with the Arabs, Mr. Mubarak also wants to recapture a leading role for Egypt in the Non-Aligned Movement, and has recently visited Yugoslavia and India, co-founders with Egypt of the movement.

His visit to Yugoslavia was the first by an Egyptian president since the peace treaty with Israel, which was denounced by a large number of Third World countries. His trip to India was the first by an Egyptian head of state for a decade, and he returns to New Delhi early in March for the non-aligned conference and summit, the first major gathering of heads of state, Mr. Mubarak has attended since coming to power in Egypt.

## Music in the air

TAKE another look at reports from the U.S. that President Ronald Reagan is considering replacing Philip Habib with either Dr. Henry Kissinger or former President Jimmy Carter and you would believe that they could be consistent with that grand old American tradition of killing the messenger who brings the bad news. Of course, one has to take these press reports with considerable caution. But the mere fact that this kind of talk is in the air in Washington (last month, the story was that Mr. Reagan would replace Nicholas Veliotis and Morris Draper, the two most senior Middle East specialists in the State Department, because they were not "tough" enough in bringing about a withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon) should cause those few people in Washington whose attention has snapped back from the Washington Redskins' Super Bowl victory to reflect upon the real issue that is at hand here: The relationship between Israel and the United States. If Mr. Habib or Messrs Veliotis and Draper have not yet succeeded in moving the Israelis, it is because they deal within the modern legacy of the Israeli tail wagging the American dog. To replace the American personnel who have to deal with Israel, in an effort to make believe that the American-Israeli political relationship will change, is the supreme testament to American faith in show business, fantasy, make-believe, and the Politics of the Wizard of Oz. If Mr. Habib does not budge the Israelis—this logic says—then fire Mr. Habib. It is the same logic that the United States applied for so long in Vietnam and in Iran. If the world does not correspond to your preconceived, often infantile notions, change the people who bring the bad news. Chop off the head of the messenger who works for you, and the new messenger will bring better news. Gee whiz, the Israelis are still in Lebanon? There's just one thing to do in a situation like this, boys, fire Habib.

Whether or not these press reports are true is irrelevant, because this is still the mentality that formulates American attitudes towards the Middle East. Until the American government and people sit down and decide the nature of their relationship with Israel, they will always be relegated to the theatrical tendencies inherent in the sad American game of Middle East Special Envoy's Musical Chairs (remember Robert Strauss? And what's their names who followed him?).

The problem is not one of personalities, but rather of policy and moral fortitude. Is America a great and fair and honest nation, or merely a banjo player strumming the tune by which its Middle East envoys jump in and out of the chairs, while Israel laughs? Strike up the band, fellows; once again with feeling.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Arabs must unite at N.Delhi

Preparations for the non-aligned summit are due to begin in New Delhi Tuesday. The summit will begin next Monday and is expected to discuss some very important issues, foremostly the Palestine issue, the Middle East situation, the Iraq-Iran war, and Afghanistan.

The significance of the summit lies in the fact that most world leaders will attend it. Consequently, it will express the will of the sweeping majority of the world's peoples.

Needless to say, the Arabs should coordinate their efforts at the conference and act as one group when it comes to discussing the Palestinian issue and the Iraq-Iran war. One cannot imagine that the Arabs will differ on either of these two issues. The resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) in its last session should prevent any contradictions in the Arab position concerning the Palestinian issue. Furthermore, respect for the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement should prompt the conference to embark on serious action to end the Iraq-Iran war.

### Al Dustour: U.S. can make peace

The statements made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the congressional foreign relations committee on the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as areas occupied by Israel show that the official American position on the Israeli occupation remains the same as it has been since 1967. The statements also indicate that Israel's position actually and legally to annex the occupied territories is as anathema to Washington now as it was then.

Israel is still relying on time factor to facilitate the annexation of the occupied territories. Therefore, it has taken to obstructing every effort to establish peace and a settlement acceptable to all sides involved in the dispute. Among other things, Israel is also prolonging the negotiations in Lebanon to obstruct the general Middle East peace process.

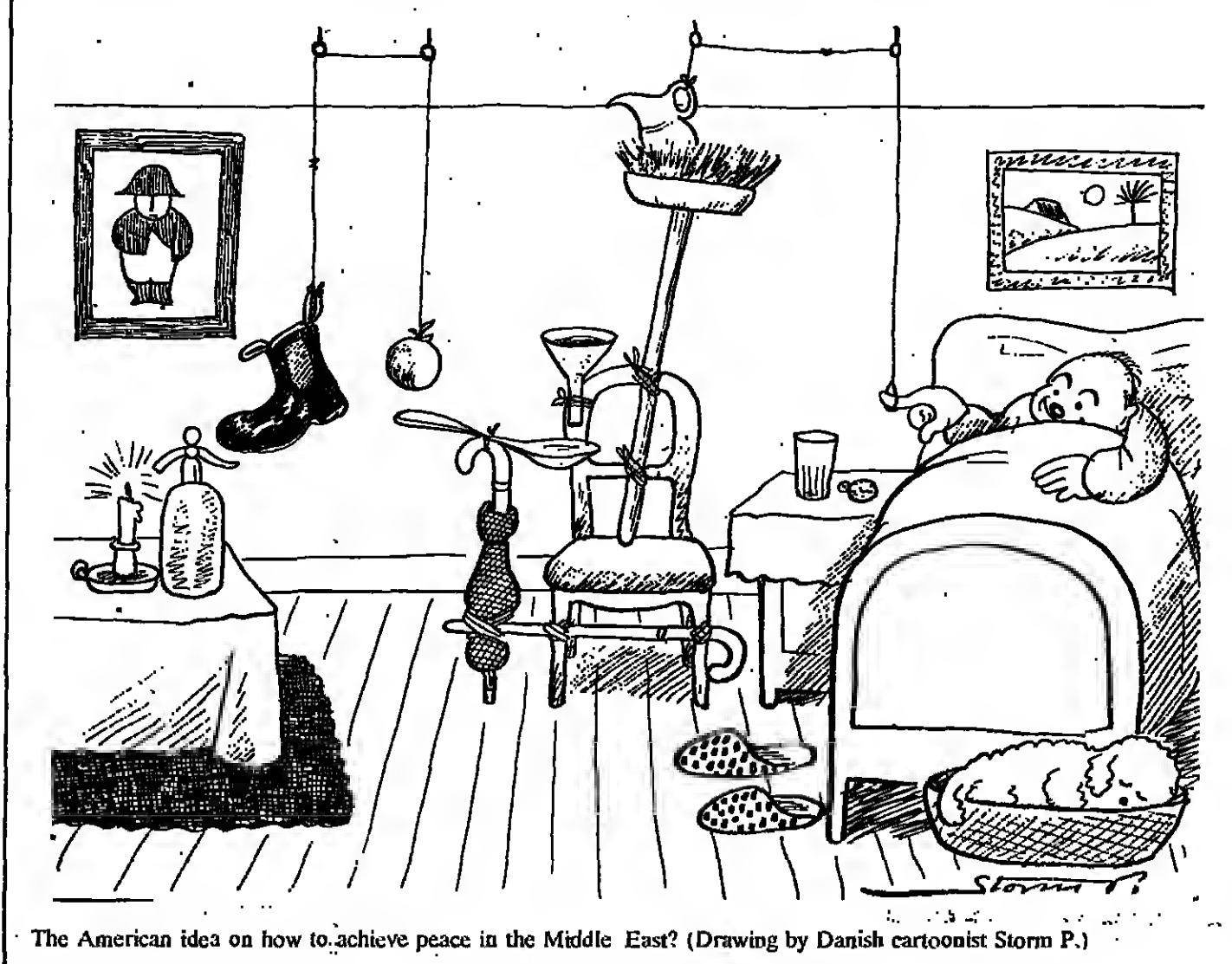
While we welcome the American position, we think that it should be coupled with action which effectively gives the Israelis the options of land or peace. Israel's efforts to gain both is totally dependent on its military superiority. Israel's military superiority on the other hand can only be maintained through U.S. support. Consequently, the United States is in a position to exert its influence towards bringing peace to the area.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Shultz undermines Begin

The recent statements made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that the West Bank and Gaza Strip are occupied territories mean that the United States does not agree with Israel's expansionist and annexationist policy. Although such statements do not explain the contradiction between America's absolute support for Israel in the area and its disapproval of this policy, this position is important in rectifying the misconceptions which the Begin government is trying to foist on world public opinion.

Washington was also eager to assert that its policy is different from that of Israel when President Reagan said there is an urgent need for a "homeland" for the Palestinians, and that real security can only be based on peace. The talk about a "homeland" is contrary to the Israeli position which views the idea of autonomy as an administrative arrangement to handle the affairs of an Arab community living on Israeli lands.

If the Americans are sincere about their talk of a "homeland" for the Palestinians, Washington should take the political initiative to achieve peace.



## FRG election is everybody's interest

By Paul Taylor  
 Reuter

BONN — U.S. President Reagan and the Soviet press agency Novosti are in agreement for once: Both say West Germany's March 6 general election is purely an internal affair and no outsider should interfere.

But because of Bonn's vital position at the heart of the East-West balance, both sides are in fact trying with unprecedented intensity to influence the poll. Foreign attempts to sway voters have become so frequent that a European diplomat raised a laugh at a party recently when he joked: "You must have heard of my country. It's the only one which hasn't yet intervened in the elections."

Many West Germans seem unsure whether to be flattered or irritated by the distinguished cast of foreign leaders vying for their attention.

The list, to which Mr. Reagan and Novosti added themselves in the last week, includes Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, U.S. Vice-President George Bush, French President Francois Mitterrand, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and East German leader Erich Honecker.

Their comments — generally subtle but sometimes blatant — have been amplified by the West German media, which anyway have a tendency to regard Bonn as the centre of the world. At the heart of most foreign interventions are 204 American medium-range nuclear missiles which so far exist only on paper. Bonn's Western allies fear that if the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) win the election, they will not deploy them in line with NATO plans later this year, raising corresponding hopes in Moscow.

### A setback

Mr. Reagan told a news conference last week it would be "a terrible setback to the cause of peace and disarmament" if a new West German government after March 6 refused to accept the missiles on its territory. He was clearly not thinking of the present, conservative-led administration of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. But he added hastily that the remark should not be seen as a criticism of SPD candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel, who Mr. Reagan said had indicated support of U.S. policies.

Even before those comments, Washington had been trying to tip

the balance in Mr. Kohl's favour, diplomats say.

When Vice-President Bush toured Western Europe this month, he chose West Berlin to produce, at Mr. Kohl's request, an open letter to Mr. Reagan offering to hold a summit meeting with Mr. Andropov — an idea the chancellor had previously suggested. The Soviet leader, who has made no secret of his support for Mr. Vogel, dismissed Mr. Reagan's offer immediately because it contained what he called the unacceptable demand that Moscow scrap all its medium-range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Andropov was among the first foreign leaders to express interest in the outcome of the West German election. He granted the SPD candidate a highly unusual three-hour personal audience in the Kremlin early last month. The West German ambassador's minutes of the meeting, leaked to the press in Bonn with the apparent aim of discrediting Mr. Vogel, said the Soviet leader "expressed the wish that the SPD may once again take over political responsibility in (Bonn)."

Opinion polls suggest Mr. Vogel's trip to Washington and Moscow went down well with the voters, but he returned to face a barrage of government attacks.

### Andropov's agent

Alois Mertes, number two in the foreign ministry, called him "Andropov's candidate" and right-wing Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss branded him "Andropov's agent." The SPD replied by accusing Mr. Kohl of bowing and scraping to the hawkish Reagan administration.

Moscow has since stepped up attacks on the Kohl government. A Novosti commentary this week accused the ruling conservatives of following the U.S. blindly and pushing West Germany towards "the nuclear galleys." Mr. Honecker added his word by issuing a letter to Mr. Kohl calling for a zone free of battlefield nuclear arms in central Europe. The chancellor promptly rejected the idea, giving the SPD a chance to attack his "overhasty refusal."

Under Mr. Vogel's leadership, the Social Democrats have subtly shifted their position on the missile issue, apparently mirroring West German public opinion. The SPD candidate now says a "radical reduction," which he has not quantified, of the Soviet SS-20 missile arsenal would make the deployment of new U.S. weapons

superfluous.

The government charges that Mr. Vogel is ready to accept a Soviet missile monopoly. This has raised fears, above all in France, of a potential West German drift towards neutrality, or at least of a wish to uncouple West European security from the United States.

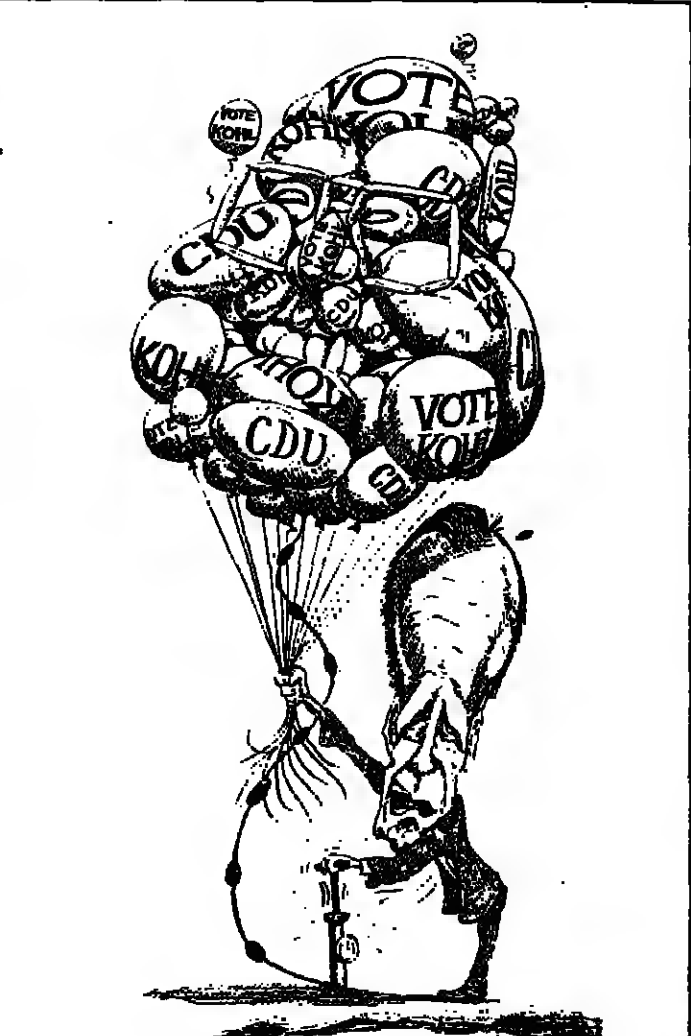
These fears prompted President Mitterrand to put French "realpolitik" before Socialist solidarity last month in a speech to the West German parliament which unambiguously backed Mr. Kohl's security policy. The French leader warned against uncoupling Europe from the United States and rejected outright SPD demands that French missiles be counted in the East-West nuclear balance in Europe.

Mrs. Thatcher said the same about British missiles when she gave Mr. Kohl a warm reception at informal talks at her country residence outside London this month. Mr. Mitterrand's remarks linked the SPD and French Socialist Party chief Lionel Jospin as being dispatched to mend fences

by appearing at an SPD election rally in Cologne next week.

Political analysts say it is unclear how much weight the foreign interventions really have in the election campaign and some feel they may simply cancel each other out. Close identification with the Reagan administration is not necessarily helpful to Mr. Kohl, they say, and overt Soviet backing is hardly likely to assist Mr. Vogel.

Despite concerted Western backing for the conservatives, opinion polls still show Mr. Vogel doing better than Mr. Kohl on the key missile issue. That does not necessarily mean the efforts of the chancellor's foreign allies have been counter-productive. If Mr. Kohl wins, which still seems the most likely outcome, it may be because the average West German casts his vote on more mundane issues of prices and jobs rather than on the complex questions of security policy and disarmament. In the last analysis, despite all foreign interventions, the pool is more likely to be decided by butter than by guns.



## Basque country: The killing is far from over

By Brian Mooney  
 Reuter

BILBAO — Quarrelsome Basques appear able to agree on only one thing: The political violence which has plagued them for 15 years killing more than 400 people and spoiling their economy is far from over. Police, politicians, shopowners and industrialists here say they see no quick end to what amounts to a small civil war waged by guerrillas striving for an independent Basque state.

But there the agreement ends. For both within the Basque country and the political and military establishment in Madrid there are deep and widening differences about the cause of the violence and how to halt it. As the centre is a force of what security officials reckon to be between 100-150 guerrillas operating in four-man cells across the three Spanish Basque provinces, Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava, with a command structure in neighbouring France.

The gunmen-of-the-Marxist-inspired Basque Homeland and Freedom, ETA, movement are regarded at one extreme as mindless gangsters and at another as independence fighters. Proposed solutions to root them out range from stepped up security operations to straight negotiation.

Positions on all sides hardened following the failure this month of attempts to get negotiations off the ground with increasing signs that the Socialist government in Madrid has opted for a police rather than political solution. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's government says the condition that gave birth to ETA — repression under ex-dictator Francisco Franco — has been removed and with it any justification for further violence.

The government says the 1979 statute of autonomy which gave the region a large degree of home rule with control of taxes and full rights to local language was sufficient to meet the nationalist aspirations of the majority of Basques.

### Raw nerve

Moreover it adds that any further devolution of power would call into question the Spanish state, thus touching a raw nerve in the armed forces schooled under Franco to see preservation of national unity as their principal mission.

But some Basque politicians say the view from Madrid is a dangerous oversimplification and they warn that a police crackdown will only breed more violence radicalising a people that still in some respects feels overpowered by central Spain. The breakdown of the attempted peace negotiations highlighted the differences of view.

Carlos Garaikoetxea, head of the Basque region government, arranged the talks between his Moderate Nationalist Party (PNV), the local Socialists and the radical Herri Batasuna (People's Unity) group, which is the political wing of ETA.

The Socialists agreed reluctantly to participate but then pulled out before any talking had begun as ETA gunmen and bombers claimed five more victims. The fresh killings were seen as evidence of divisions within the already fissured guerrilla movement. "You can't talk to murderers," Basque Socialist leader Txiki Benegas said. "We can only negotiate under duress."

Mr. Garaikoetxea admits that he misjudged ETA's mood but said blaming Herri Batasuna for the killings and refusing to talk solved nothing. He and PNV's President Xavier Arzallus said in interviews that it was possibly unrealistic to expect ETA to just lay down its arms unconditionally. They drew parallels with other

peace negotiations that began while fighting continued.

The PNV leaders said the violence had to be understood so that its causes not just the gunmen were eradicated. ETA could never win but also could never be beaten on the ground, they said.

Their arguments are echoed across the board with varying emphasis by all Basque politicians except the Socialists. Herri Batasuna leaders, who also disclaim violence, point to the 200,000 people who voted for them, 10 per cent of the total Basque population, in general elections last October.

Those voters know that we have the same political goals as ETA", Herri Batasuna spokesman Juan Okina said. But the Socialists believe Herri Batasuna supporters can be weaned away from such extreme nationalism, once the fight has been taken out of ETA.

### Mood has shifted

They say the mood of the Basque people has shifted radically against ETA and its methods of terror and extortion. "I now believe we can beat ETA, quite easily", the new civil governor of Vizcaya, Julian San Cristobal, said. He said the police had not tackled the problem thoroughly and efficiently and were not properly equipped. He said the time had come and suggested that a properly coordinated police anti-guerrilla operation would do the trick. "The police here have primitive equipment in comparison with their counterparts in other European countries," he said.

The governor conceded that one big problem would remain unsolved — that the region is policed almost entirely by men recruited from elsewhere in Spain who stay for short periods.

A new all-Basque police force has recently begun low-level security work but there are no plans for its men to take up the fight against the guerrillas. Mr. Garaikoetxea insists the road to negotiation is still open and is the only viable alternative. He said a party opinion poll showed that 94 per cent of the population wanted a negotiated settlement. "Stepped up policing is a recipe for disaster," he said.

Mario Onaindia, a former ETA member sentenced to death under Franco but reprieved and later amnestied, said he was also certain that negotiation was the only way and that many ETA gunmen themselves were ready to talk. "The trouble is that hardliners keep interfering on both sides," he added.

Sources close to the guerrilla organisation said there was no change in their basic demands which were laid down in what are known as the Kas alternatives.

These are: Amnesty for the 500 jailed members of ETA self-determination, withdrawal of Spanish police and civil guard, improvement in workers' conditions and annexation of neighbouring Navarre which is claimed by ETA on the ground that it was once a Basque province.

Mr. Garaikoetxea had tried to open negotiations on terms of his own softer version of the Kas alternatives that were based on what he thought was realistically obtainable. He proposed the legalisation of parties seeking independence by non-violent means, a case-by-case study of jailed gunmen who renounced violence, increased responsibility for the local police force and discussions on Navarre.

He said this would be an important step towards meeting ETA demands and satisfying the aspirations of its supporters. His party believes that ETA must be given an honourable way out of its self-proclaimed war and that unless this can be achieved the killing will go on.



## SCIENCE ROUNDUP

# Californian sunshine is good business for Arco

By Ronald Clarke  
Reporter

CALIFORNIA — "The fuel is cheap. The equipment is not cheap," an executive said as the world's biggest plant for converting sunlight directly into electricity was unveiled deep in the Mojave desert of California.

The solar power plant works unmanned. Giant banks of electrical cells stare blindly into the desert sun, shifting every 30 seconds to follow its path across the sky at the command of computer 160 km away.

When the sun is at its peak the project, built by the Atlantic Richfield Company (Arco), produces a million watts of electricity — enough to supply all the electricity needs of 400 power-hungry Californian households.

But many experts believe the real future of the system, used to obtain power for spacecraft in orbit, lies not in modernised areas of the world but in bringing cheap electricity to poorer regions, such as parts of Africa and Asia.

"With today's technology and costs, the international market has a greater potential than the U.S. market," Arco president William Kleschick said at the unveiling ceremony. "By the end of the '80s, we think systems of this size will be in use in villages and towns throughout the world."

Arco officials refused to say how much the project cost, but industry experts put the price at about \$11 million.

The eight-hectare desert site, cleared of sagebrush and set up in

six months, was chosen because it lies at an altitude of 1,150 metres, which keeps it in clear air with plenty of sunshine — ideal conditions according to Arco.

The 108 trackers, each looking like a giant metal mattress mounted at an angle on top of a steel pole, face into the sun. Each tracker is dotted with 967,680 small photovoltaic silicon cells with an expected life of 20 years. When sunlight strikes the silicon, electrons are set in motion. These moving electrons are drawn off as electricity.

If a wind blows up at a speed of more than 48 km an hour, the computer automatically tilts the trackers into a horizontal position, to prevent them being buffeted face on. A slippery glass cover over the cells keeps them clear of dust.

The electricity is sold to power company. Southern California Edison, which supplies it to homes at regular rates.

Arco officials said the project generates three times the power of the second-biggest photovoltaic site, in Saudi Arabia.

The system differs from solar thermal energy plants which use reflectors to capture the sun's heat. The heat is used to produce steam to run turbines, which generate the electricity.

The photovoltaic cell method already powers cabins in Norway, a house in the Alaska wilderness, emergency ski huts in Switzerland and television sets in British Columbia logging camps. Arco officials said.

In most cases, immovable cells

supply power to a battery which has to be replaced every three to five years.

"These places have little sunshine in the winter," an Arco official said. "But even as far north as Bergen, in Norway, the cells still produce enough voltage to charge a battery in December."

"We obtain our highest fuel production at the California site in the winter, with its relatively sunny days, because cooler temperatures bring clearer days and heat reduces the efficiency of the cells."

Industry experts said at present solar thermal energy is probably the more efficient method when a lot of power is needed and the photovoltaic method is best for smaller quantities of electricity.

"The industry is only just moving into the photovoltaic field, but we are making a lot of progress," the site project manager for Southern California Edison, Spencer Carlisle, said.

According to William Bicker, a vice-president of Arco Solar, the Mojave project would make an "acceptable" profit.

Arco president William Kleschick said the cost of photovoltaic power had been reduced significantly during the five years Arco had been in the field, "and we expect our research efforts to lead to further substantial reductions."

"Certainly, we continue to be convinced this form of electricity will become a substantial contributor to the world supply — one day."

By Justin Cooke

LONDON — Faced with alarming news about the health of its forests, the West German government has announced its intention to introduce legislation to combat the menace of "acid rain".

The announcement, which represents a radical change of policy on the part of the government, has been met with scepticism by many forest scientists, who claim that the proposed measures are too late to save the forests.

In the Erz Mountains of western Czechoslovakia, on the borders with East Germany and the West German state of Bavaria, 100,000 hectares (247,000 acres) of forest are already dead. Where less than 10 years ago apparently healthy forests covered the hillsides, now only dead trees remain. Attempts by Czech foresters to reforest the area have failed, and empty houses stand deserted by foresters robbed of their livelihoods.

West German scientists see the Erz Mountains as an extreme example of a phenomenon afflicting forests all over Europe. The ministry of the interior estimates that 500,000 hectares (1.2 million acres) of the country's forests are dying. But this figure is disputed by the Foresters' Union, which claims that the cases of confirmed damage are only the tip of the iceberg. The affected areas range from the Harz mountains in the northeast to the Black Forest in the southwest. Trees dying from acid rain have been reported from areas as far afield as the USA and Japan.

## Slow death

"Acid death" comes slowly. Firs are the most susceptible, but

spruces and pines — all evergreens — are also affected. Together these trees constitute most of the German forests. The first symptom is a premature loss of needles. Thus trees weakened by acid rain are especially vulnerable to natural hazards — wind, drought and disease — which healthy trees can resist. The harsh winter of 1981-82 took a heavy toll.

Paradoxically, acid deaths have caused a glut of wood and a consequent drop in prices. The foresters have always felled sick or dying trees even when they have not reached the normal age for cropping. In some areas, this incidental felling has reached six times the normal rate. As awareness of the problem grows, woodlands are losing their market value.

The West German government's sudden recognition of the problem of acid rain is a sharp turnaround from its previous stance. In the early 1970s, Scandinavian scientists discovered that the mysterious disappearance of fish from their lakes was due to acid rain caused by air pollution, the greater part of which appeared to come from sources outside their own countries.

## International study

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) responded with an international study to find major sources of sulphur dioxide, the main component of acid rain, and the patterns of transport and deposition. The sulphur is contained as an impurity in all fossil fuels, and is partially converted into sulphuric acid in the atmosphere.

The OECD study, completed in 1977, confirmed that most of the acid rain falling in Scandinavia came from foreign sources, primarily Britain, West Germany, and Eastern Europe.

In the meantime, the Canadians began to blame acid rain from the United States for their own disappearing fish. (Recently the United States has been cutting back on key acid rain research projects, apparently "trying to" thwart or divert research projects aimed at answering critical policy questions," reported the Boston Globe newspaper).

When, in 1979, the countries of Europe and North America were about to sign a treaty on "transboundary air pollution", the West Germans agreed to cooperate only at the last minute.

## Industrial lobby

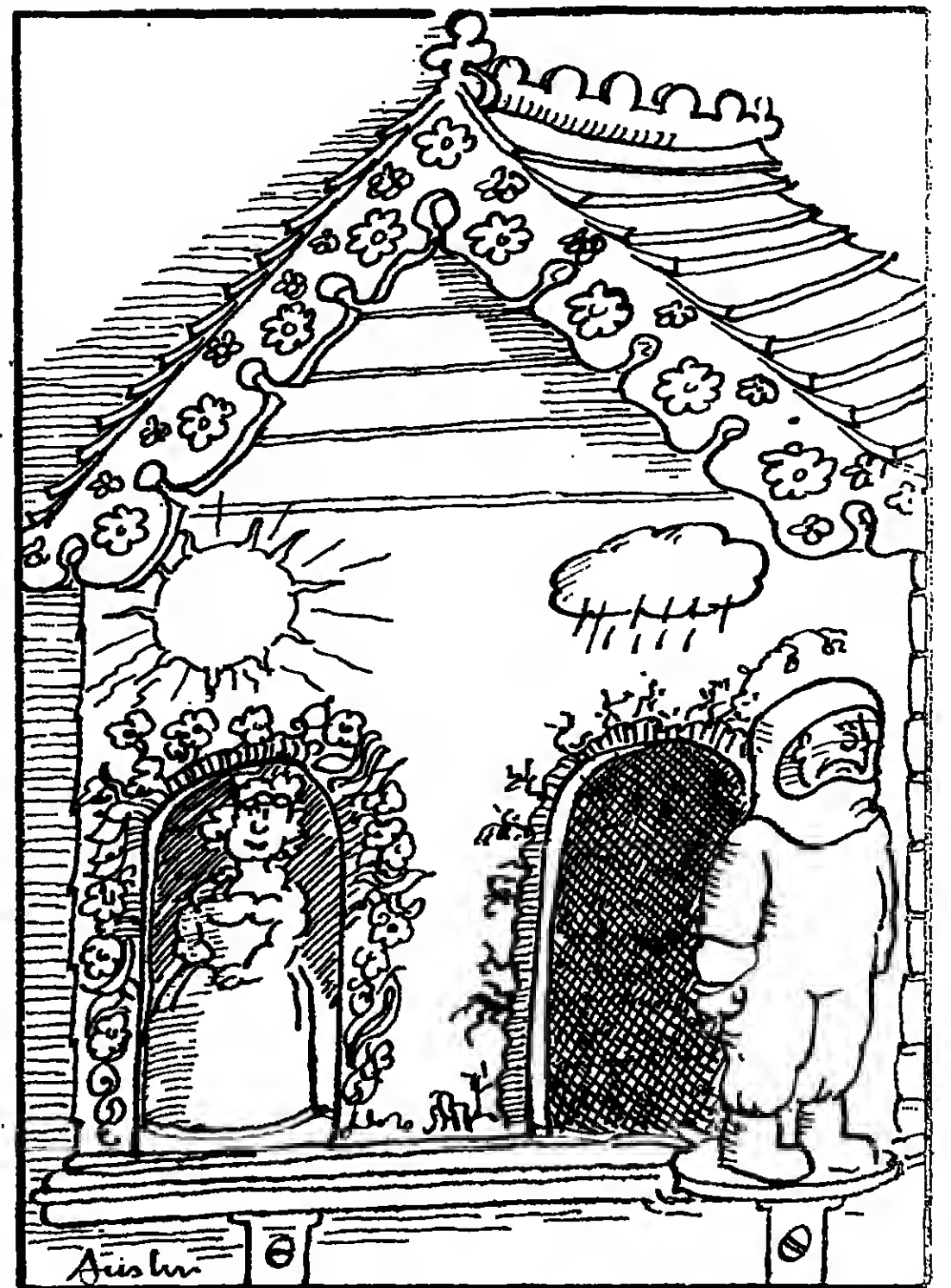
Schmidt's government had been intensely lobbied by industrial interests worried about the high costs of pollution control measures that an international agreement might require. Their fears proved unfounded; the treaty, signed in November 1979, amon-

unted only to an agreement to exchange information on the topic, and did not commit the signatories to take any practical steps to reduce transboundary pollution. Britain refused even to honour the commitments on information exchange.

are sufficient and that the recent revelations may turn out to be a false alarm. Professor Bernhard Ulrich of the University of Göttingen, the first to identify the role of acid rain in the dying woodlands of the Harz Mountains in his own district, admits that the

chancellery, believes that trees can get used to acid rain.

Whatever measures the government eventually takes, it cannot solve the acid rain problem by national measures alone. Domestic sources account for only half of the air pollution deposited in



Cartoon by David Austin

The revelations that their own environment was also affected by acid rain convinced the West German government in late 1982 that something should be done.

The proposed measures include requirements to install control equipment on electric power stations, and a tax on sulphur emissions.

Not everyone is convinced. The Confederation of German Industry claims that existing controls

links between acid rain and dead trees are poorly understood. But he believes his warnings should be taken seriously.

Opposition has been strongest from the major industrial consumers of electricity, as technical measures to control the emissions could add up to 20 per cent on to the price of electricity.

Franz Josef Strauss, minister-president of Bavaria and former candidate for the West German

West Germany: the rest comes from abroad, primarily Britain, France and East Germany, none of which has yet exhibited any willingness to act against the problem. But they may, like West Germany, change their minds as more information comes to light on the effects of acid rain in their own countries.

— Eurhscan

# New muscle relaxant will reduce risks and mean safer operations

By John F. Webb

LONDON — Trials with a muscle relaxant drug have shown that it can overcome many of the problems and risks currently encountered in anaesthesia.

The drug, at present known as atracurium, is the result of 12 years' collaborative research and development between Professor John Stenlake of Strathclyde University in Glasgow, Scotland, and the Wellcome Foundation drug company of London. Following completion of clinical trials in Britain and the U.S., and a complete evaluation of its benefits, it is hoped to launch the drug commercially next year.

Muscle-relaxing agents are essential to achieve effective anaesthesia and safe surgery. Relaxing the muscles also allows eas-

ier access to many operative sites. It is only 40 years since purified curare extract was first used to produce complete though only temporary muscle relaxation in patients under a typical light general anaesthetic.

Since then there have been other muscle relaxants that were either developments of curare or laboratory compounds. These relaxants can have an effect on the heart rate or blood pressure, and need a fast-acting agent to reverse their action once surgery has been completed.

By contrast, atracurium is not derived from curare. It was one of four series of compounds that were chosen for chemical research by Professor Stenlake. These were later screened by a Wellcome team and it was found that atracurium besylate — it is a ben-

zenesulphonate salt — was the most promising.

Wellcome says the important aspect of Professor Stenlake's work is his modification of atracurium's self-destructing mechanism so that it occurs naturally at normal body temperature and under normal blood conditions.

Approval for the first clinical trials was given in 1978 and these were carried out at St. Peter's Hospital in London. Results in 12 patients were described by Wellcome as "exciting" and corroborated those obtained in the laboratory.

Already 2,000 patients have been given atracurium during the past four years in Anglo-U.S. trials. During surgery it was found that atracurium breaks down naturally into inactive and non-toxic compounds over a predictable

period — usually about 20 minutes. Because of its fast inactivation, some patients will be able to recover from it spontaneously instead of having to have another injection to reverse it.

Atracurium does not build up in the body as a result of successive doses. Doses are quickly broken down and consequently there is no risk of its producing a deeper block to the muscle and so prolonging recovery. This is important in cases of high risk surgery on patients with kidney, liver or heart problems.

The new drug's use in caesarean operations has also been promising because it does not affect the baby's respiration or nerve and muscle function. Present muscle relaxants can affect the foetus.

— London Press Service

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

**MAIN CHANNEL**  
17:00 — Koran  
17:30 — Cartoons  
18:00 — Local Programme  
18:30 — Local Programme  
19:00 — News in Arabic  
20:00 — Arabic Series  
21:00 — Live relay of Soccer Match  
22:00 — News in Arabic

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 — French Programme  
19:00 — News in French  
20:00 — News in French  
21:00 — Comedy  
22:00 — Marco Polo  
23:00 — News in English  
23:15 — Play of the Week

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 KHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 — Morning Show  
08:00 — News Summary  
09:00 — Morning Show  
10:00 — News Summary  
11:00 — Pop Session  
12:00 — News Summary  
13:00 — News Summary  
14:00 — Pop Session  
15:00 — News Bulletin  
16:00 — Instruments  
17:00 — News Summary  
18:00 — News Summary  
19:00 — News Summary  
20:00 — News Summary  
21:00 — News Summary  
22:00 — News Summary  
23:00 — News Summary  
24:00 — News Summary

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz  
06:00 Newsday 06:30 Waveband 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Financial News 06:50 Reflections 07:00 World News

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

**EXHIBITIONS**  
"International Banking and Finance," a book exhibit, at the British Council.  
"Les Metiers d'Art" at the French Cultural Centre.  
Exhibit of neolithic tools at the French Cultural Centre.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre — tel. 41520  
British Council — 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre — 37000  
Goethe Institute — 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre — 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre — 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre — 39777  
Hays Arts Centre — 665195  
Hassan Youth City — 667181  
Y.W.C.A. — 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. — 664251  
Amman Municipal Library — 36111  
University of Jordan Library — 84355

### MUSEUMS

Polk Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qa'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Middle East and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mutasabbah, Jabel Leishleh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Umm Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Umm Philadelphi Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Leishleh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 667249.

### PRAYER TIMES

06:40 — Fajr  
06:42 — (Shawit) Shawit  
11:00 — Dhikr  
11:00 — Dhikr  
17:35 — Maghrib  
18:57 — Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at Amman Airport. Information department at Amman Airport, 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

06:45 — Cairo (EA)  
07:45 — Karachi (PA)  
08:45 — Cairo (RJ)  
09:15 — Agaba (RJ)  
09:15 — Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:20 — Dubai (RJ)  
09:45 — Oman (RJ)  
09:45 — Kuwait (RJ)  
10:00 — Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
10:15 — Larana (CY)  
11:00 — Larana (CY)  
11:30 — Istanbul, Ankara (TA)  
12:00 — Kuwait (KAC)  
14:00 — Bucharest (Taron)  
15:00 — Jeddah (Saudi)  
16:20 — Bangkok (RJ)  
16:30 — Cairo (RJ)  
19:15 — New York, Vienna (RJ)  
19:30 — Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)  
18:15 — Zurich (SR)  
18:30 — Cairo (RJ)  
19:45 — Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)  
19:45 — Cairo (EA)  
20:05 — Frankfurt, Larana (LH)  
20:15 — Beirut (MEA)  
22:30 — Baghdad (RJ)  
00:30 — Cairo (RJ)  
01:45 — Cairo (EA)  
02:30 — Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

### DEPARTURES

04:50 — Cairo (RJ)  
06:30 — Larana, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 — Agaba (RJ)  
07:00 — Cairo (EA)  
09:05 — Beirut (MEA)  
09:00 — Rome (Alitalia)  
09:35 — Karachi (PA)  
10:15 — Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
10:15 — Beirut, Copenhagen (SK)  
11:00 — Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:45 — Larana (CY)  
12:00 — London (RJ)  
12:30 — Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
14:30 — Cairo (RJ)  
14:30 — Kuwait (KAC)  
16:05 — Larana, Bucharest (Taron)  
16:50 — Jeddah (Saudi)  
18:30 — Baghdad (RJ)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in JLD  
Belgian franc — 74 / 74.4  
Dutch guilder — 132 / 132.9  
Egyptian pound — 325.5 / 328  
French franc — 51.5 / 51.8  
Iraqi dinar — 555 / 563.7  
Italian lire (for 100) — 153.3 / 155  
Japanese yen (for 100) — 149.1 / 150  
Kuwaiti dinar — 121.5 / 122  
Lebanese lira — 87.2 / 88.3  
Omani rial — 102.7 / 103.6  
Saudi riyal — 97.4 / 98  
Swedish crown — 47.6 / 47.9  
Swiss franc — 172.4 / 173.4  
Syrian lira — 62.1 / 62.7  
UAE dirham — 96.7 / 97.4  
U.K. sterling pound — 538.3 / 541.5  
U.S. dollar — 356.5 / 358.5  
W. German mark — 146.1 / 147

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fine. Clouds will appear at different altitudes. Winds will be light and variable: changing to southeasterly moderate. In Agaba winds will be northerly, and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C  
Amman — 31/2  
Agaba — 7/21  
Deserts — 2/15  
Jordan Valley — 7/19

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 12, Agaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Agaba 25 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance — 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police — 144  
Blood bank — 75121  
Civil Defence rescue — 661111  
Fire headquarters — 22040-3  
Police rescue — 192, 31111, 37777  
Police headquarters — 30141  
Traffic police — 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. — 36381-2  
Municipal water service — 71125-8

### HOSPITALS

Hussien Medical Centre — 813113-32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman — 44281-4  
Al-Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman — 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity — 42462  
Malhas, J. Amman — 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani — 664171-1  
Shmeisani Hospital — 669131-5  
University Hospital — 84584-5  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein — 667158  
Al-Muasher Hospital — 66727-7  
The Islamic, Abadi — 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abadi — 664164  
Italian, Al-Muhajreen — 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh — 75111  
Army, Marka — 91611

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN: Dr. Aref Dabbas — 66634/666236

### GENERAL

Dr. Youssef Ouaed Rashid — 56301  
Nairooth pharmacy — 23672  
Minaw pharmacy — 56385  
Kilani pharmacy — 43064  
Fayer pharmacy — 661627  
Barq taxi — 41244  
Asfour taxi — 661001  
University taxi — 661001  
Tariq taxi — 23024

### ZARQA:

Dr. Ghazi Al-Rosoun — 82438  
Al-Shahab pharmacy — 1-1

### IRBID:

Dr. Adnan Naser — 2415

### Jordan Television

Radio Jordan — 73111  
Ministry of Tourism — 42311  
Hotel complaints — 666412  
Price complaints — 661176  
Telephone: Information — 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls — 10  
Overseas calls — 17  
Cable or telegram — 18  
Repair service — 11

### AMMAN:

Dr. Aref Dabbas — 66634/666236

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in JLD per kg.  
Apple (American) — 500 / 450  
Apple (Donble Red) — 250 / 200  
Apple (Golden) — 250 / 200  
Apple (Turkish) — 250 / 200  
Apple (French) — 350 / 300  
Apple (Starline) — 250 / 200  
Banana — 270 / 220  
Banana (Makhammar) — 230 / 200  
Beans — 700 / 600  
Beans (broad) — 400 / 300  
Beets — 180 / 150  
Bonioli — 280 / 200  
Cabbage — 300 / 160  
Carrot — 180 / 150  
Cauliflower (white) — 170 / 140  
Chestnut — 520 / 450  
Chestnut (large) — 300 / 250  
Cucumber (small) — 800 / 700  
Cucumber (large) — 350 / 300  
Garlic — 520 / 450  
Grapefruit — 130 / 100  
Grape (white) — 400 / 300  
Grape (black) — 1000 / 900  
Lemon (local) — 200 / 160  
Marrow (large) — 340 / 180  
Marrow (small) — 350 / 300  
Olives — 450 / 400  
Onion (dry) — 150 / 120  
Onion (green) — 280 / 200  
Oranges — 250 / 200  
Oranges (Mandarin) — 260 / 200  
Oranges (shamouti) — 250 / 200  
Oranges (local) — 140 / 110  
Pears — 550 / 500  
Peaches — 750 / 650  
Pepper (Sweet) — 1000 / 750  
Pepper (Hot Green) — 1000 / 750  
Plums — 850 / 750  
Potatoes — 240 / 200  
Radish — 70 / 50  
Spinach — 200 / 160  
Tomatoes — 220 / 180  
Turnip — 150 / 120  
Watermelon — 400 / 300



## SPORTS

## Moroccan cyclists visit Jordan

By Andrew Gilmour  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Moroccan cycling coach arrived in Amman Sunday for a visit which Moroccan cyclists are making to Jordan in return for the Jordanian cycling team's presence at the two week international training seminar at Casablanca held in January.

Mr. Jihad Saqr, the Jordanian player-coach, national champion and an engineering student at the University of Jordan, described the stay in Morocco as "a turning-point in Jordanian cycling." The countries of North-West Africa, in particular Morocco, have rather tended to dominate Arab cycling, owing to their French connections. In Casablanca, under the eyes of the experienced Moroccan head coach, the twelve-man Jordanian team trained twice a day; cycling, in all, about 550 kilometres.

Cycling became a recognised sport in Jordan fairly recently. The Jordan Cycling Federation (JCF) was established only last April. Nevertheless, it seems to be developing fast, both in proficiency and in popularity. Adequate financial backing, however, remains a problem. A pen distributing company adds to the small subsidy granted by the JCF, but this is barely sufficient.

The team is about to begin a six-day week training programme for the sixteen months leading up to the Los Angeles Olympic Games. Two days out of the six will be spent in the Jordan Valley, where the climate is better and the terrain flatter than around Amman. Training over hills increases the cyclist's power and on the straight it improves speed. Both, naturally, are essential.

It has been decided to forego entering the annual Arab Championship this year to be held in Dubai next month, in order to concentrate on the training. The results of competing against the highly experienced teams who will be at Dubai could be discouraging.

The team will meet cyclists from four other countries in a training camp from July to October. There is also the possibility of a tour of Europe.

According to Mr. Saqr, cycling does not demand talent but simply training. Talent (techniques and tactics) comes with experience and training. The Jordanians have natural advantages when it comes to training. The mountainous nature of much of Jordan compares favourably with, for instance, the Gulf desert; as does the climate which is (usually) neither too hot nor too cold.

Jordan will send seven cyclists to the Los Angeles Olympics, and they will compete in both the 170 kilometre singles and the 120 kilometre team events. Since there is no velodrome in Jordan to train on, the cyclists will not participate in the track races. Different tactics are needed for the singles and team events.

The result of the team event is decided on the finishing times of the first three of the four man team. A brilliant singles cyclist might not be so good at riding in a controlled group, the positions of which are vitally important when it comes to combatting wind resistance.

Mr. Saqr says that the favourite to win the Olympic singles race is the Soviet, Sergei Kopylov, undoubtedly the fastest sprinter in the world. In the recent World Cup, he covered the last 200 metres in a staggering 10.32 seconds. The USSR, Morocco and the countries of West Europe are likely to do best in the team event. The Socialist countries, Mr. Saqr went on to say, tend to do well (and not only in cycling) because their participants cannot accept sponsorship. Thus they remain amateurs which is important since the Games are not open to professional sportsmen.

Almost certainly the two best cyclists in Jordan are Mr. Saqr himself and the sixteen-year-old Samer Hashem, who won the Aqaba race for under-18s last



Mr. Jihad Saqr... national champion

month. Two other promising youngsters are Sa'ad Al Duwayri (aged 15) and Ziad Al Dumour. The champion of Kuwait also happens to be Jordanian but one of Jordan's finest cyclists, Mu'ib Al Faruqi, is also the Jordanian 800 and 1500 metre running champion. Since it is impossible to enter for more than one sport in the Olympics, he will naturally concentrate on his athletics.

In sixteen months much can happen, and so the selection for the Games is far from final. The

race from Amman to Salt and back, (55 kms), on 26th March might produce some previously unknown talent. This race will be particularly gruelling.

The Amman to Salt leg is downhill but against the wind, while the return is uphill but with the wind.

Questioned on Jordanian hopes for Los Angeles, Mr. Saqr said, "If we train well we will do well." The intensive training programme, therefore, should produce some satisfactory results.

## Hamburg faces most daunting task in European soccer

LONDON (R) — Hamburg, seeking to become only the second West German club to win the European Soccer Cup, have the most daunting task among the four teams playing away Wednesday in quarter-final first-leg matches.

Hamburg are away to Dynamo Kiev of the Soviet Union, a match which is being staged in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi, and the West German champions are aware of the problems.

Günter Netzer, their manager, commented: "It won't be easy for us. It will be like a (League) game against Bayern Munich in which all our strength will have to be mobilised."

The other three away teams—England's Liverpool who travel to meet Polish team Widzew Lodz, Italian champions Juventus who visit holders Aston Villa of England and Spain's Real Sociedad who have crossed into Portugal to

play Sporting seem unlikely to be as sorely tested as Hamburg.

Considering their success at national level, West Germany have a surprisingly bare record in the European Cup although Bayern Munich did them proud, winning the trophy three years in a row starting in 1974.

Five of the 18 Hamburg players who flew to the Soviet Union Tuesday played in the Georgian capital against Dynamo Tbilisi in a European Cup match in November 1979.

Hamburg won 3-2 for a 6-3 aggregate victory and Horst Hrubesch, who scored in that match, said Tuesday: "If we play as well this time we could also beat Kiev in Tbilisi."

One factor that may work in Hamburg's favour is that Kiev are just emerging from a long winter break. Kiev trainer Valeri Lobanski has said that he is worried by his team's lack of activity but Net-

zer plays it down. "It may perhaps help us a little."

Former Cup holders Liverpool also travel to Eastern Europe to face a Widzew Lodz side badly hit by illness. Nine of the Polish team had influenza last week and even if fit to play Wednesday may wish they were in more robust health to face a side who are running away with the English League title.

A year ago Widzew would have had the talented Zbigniew Boniek to bolster their effort. But much has happened in the past 12 months, including Boniek's move to Juventus.

Boniek took time fitting into a Juventus team also recruited the stylish Frenchman Michel Platini and with a star cast of World Cup winning Italian players.

But after a series of mediocre performances at the start of the season, Juventus are starting to play their supporters always hoped they would and Platini and

Boniek were both among the scorers in a 4-0 win over Udinese at the weekend.

Of his goal, Boniek said: "This goal sets me free. I was nervous before yesterday but I travel to England (to play Aston Villa) with confidence now."

Real Madrid and Barcelona, the two giants of Spanish soccer, remain in the hunt for the Cup Winners' Cup. Real travel to Inter Milan and Barcelona, the holders, are away to Austria Vienna in Wednesday's opening quarter-final matches.

Illness and suspensions have deprived Barcelona of several key players, including Diego Maradona, the little Argentine who has had hepatitis.

But they still have the hugely talented West German Bernd Schuster who says "I cannot contemplate us losing", which despite his team's problems seems a realistic assessment.

## Malhas opens new health centre in Zarqa district

ZARQA (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas opened the Birin health centre in the district of Zarqa Tuesday. Dr. Malhas said at the opening ceremony that the Health Ministry is keen to develop health services in all parts of the country.

Dr. Malhas toured the various sections of the centre, was told of its outstanding needs and promised to satisfy these according to the available resources. He also heard that the centre will render health services, including medical and preventative treatment, to the residents of the western area of the Zarqa district.

The centre consists of 25 rooms, a pharmacy, a maternity centre, a lecture hall, a doctors' residence, and a vaccination centre. The cost of the centre, which was established on a 30-dunum plot of land, totalled JD 120,000.

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## West Indies scores a 4-wicket victory over India

KINGSTON, Jamaica (R) — West Indies scored a thrilling four-wicket victory over India here Tuesday after being set to score 172 in only 30 minutes and 20 overs on the final day of the first cricket test.

They achieved the target in the last over, helped largely by Viv Richards who hammered 61 from the 36 balls he received.

Earlier Andy Roberts took five wickets for 39 runs, three of them in his first over after tea, on a docile pitch to dismiss India for 174 in their second innings. He had match figures of nine for 100.

A West Indies win looked unlikely when Clive Lloyd was second out at 65 in the fifth of the last

20 overs. But Richards then launched a murderous attack on the Indian bowlers.

He pulled the third ball he received, from the seasoned Venkataraghavan, for six and hit three more sixes and five fours before he was caught at long on from a full toss by Amarnath.

That was in the 18th over of the last hour but by then West Indies were only 16 runs from their objective.

Kapil Dev took four of the six wickets captured by India but he paid a heavy price for them. His fellow seam bowlers, Sandhu and Amarnath, also suffered and the Indian fielding wilted as the pressure mounted.

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## British horseracing eyes on Arabs

By Andrew Higgins  
Reuters

LONDON — British horseracing, once the exclusive preserve of royalty and aristocrats, is now relying increasingly on Arab millionaires to inject new money and continue the blue-blooded tradition of the breeder-owner.

"They could well be the saving of British racing," said Tony Morris, Bloodstock correspondent with Britain's leading racing daily, the Sporting Life.

Armed with vast personal fortunes, the four crown princes of Dubai and other Arab millionaires have made racing to win, rather than sales for breeding, their top priority.

The names of Maktoom, Abdullah and Abu Khamshin now figure prominently in the lists of Britain's most successful owners.

Attracted by the prestige and high standards of British flat racing, the four Maktoom brothers have made Britain their base and have helped to halt what Morris says is a drain of quality bloodstock across the Atlantic.

They now have around 150 horses in training and stable 37 mares at their three stud farms in Britain.

"They are keeping horses here while everyone else is interested in selling abroad," said Morris.

Buying horses as regularly as many people place bets, the Maktooms from the Gulf oil state of Dubai have spent over 40 million

dollars on thoroughbreds in the last five months.

Active at yearling sales in the United States, where they splashed out more than \$33 last summer, they have brought many promising colts and fillies to Britain.

Saudi business tycoon Khaled Abdullah has also used his wealth to enrich British bloodstock. His purchases last year included General Holme, a French colt bought for \$6.5m, and Aryenne, winner of the French 1,000 Guineas.

Touching Wood, bought in America by eldest brother Maktoom Al Maktoom — who is deputy Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates — finished second in the Epsom Derby and won both the English and Irish St. Leger classic races.

As Dubai's Minister of Defence, younger brother Sheikh Mohammed also combines racing with official duties at home, flying regularly to races and sales in Britain in one of his family's three private jets.

"The Maktooms will certainly continue to buy well-bred animals in America and bring them back to this country," said Michael Goodbody, racing adviser to Sheikh Maktoom Al Maktoom.

Shareef Dancer, the most expensive two-year-old ever to make its debut in Britain, cost Sheikh Maktoom \$3.3m and could be a contender for this year's Epsom Derby in June.

But he could face tough competition from another Maktoom horse, Dumbeth, bought by Sheikh Mohammed last year and now one of the favourites.

Though not as well-known as his two brothers, Sheikh Hamdan Maktoom has also spent millions on horses. Last year he bought Height of Fashion, a three-year-old filly, from Queen Elizabeth, one of Britain's leading horse owners.

As the home of racing's first thoroughbreds, the Middle East boasts a long tradition of horse and camel racing. And it is a tradition rooted in sport rather than profit.

"Unlike some owners, Khaled Abdullah is not in racing merely to enhance the value of his horses," said James Delahouke, who manages Abdullah's stud farm in England.

In a world where top-class stallions can fetch up to \$30 million horse breeding has become a big business dominated by powerful bloodstock syndicates.

The recession has also had a powerful impact on British racing, cutting the off-course betting shop revenue available for prize money and making it more difficult for tracks and small owners to meet rising costs and taxation burdens.

"British racing faces a financial crisis," said a spokesman for Britain's racing authority, the Jockey Club. Delahouke believes Abdullah

and other wealthy Arab owners can afford to forestall stud fees and race their top stallions. "Sporting interest is uppermost in his mind," he said.

In 1980 Abdullah's Known Fact won the 2,000 Guineas classic run over one mile (1,600 metres) at Newmarket, the headquarters of British racing. But rather than cash in on the breeding value, he raced the horse for another season.

After retiring Known Fact last year, Abdullah decided against syndication, passing up millions in stud fees.

Sheikh Maktoom showed a similar disregard for easy profit when he set a stud fee of £7,000 (\$18,780) for touching wood, the first dual winner of the St. Leger for 53 years. Top-class classic winners can command fees up to £100,000 (\$154,000) for each mare serviced.

Arab wealth has also made itself felt on Britain's winter jumping circuit.

Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Ali Abu Khamshin last year topped the winning owners' list after only three seasons in the sometimes heart-breaking field of steeplechasing and hurdling.

"Arab owners have made an immense contribution to British racing," a jockey club spokesman said. But ironically membership of this exclusive and august body remains one honour that still eludes them.

## England cricket captain Willis warns against rushing Gower into leadership

LONDON (R) — England cricket captain Bob Willis warned against rushing David Gower into the leadership when he returned Tuesday from the unsuccessful Australian tour.

Willis, who arrived ahead of the majority of the team, also said Ian Botham must sort out prolonged back trouble which had recently prevented him living up to his reputation as England's leading all-rounder.

Botham's fitness problem was a major factor in England losing the Ashes to Australia, finishing last in the triangular one-day World Series Cup and losing all three limited overs internationals in New Zealand.

Willis made it clear he is prepared to continue as England captain despite his moderate performance Australia, on the field at least, and is quite happy to play even if not as skipper.

But Willis said: "I still don't think there is anyone yet ready for the job. I don't think David Gower is ready."

"I think a mistake was made in making Ian Botham captain so young. There is an awful lot of pressure in the job."

Willis added: "As for Gower, I would let him consolidate his position as a world class batsman first."

England's captain said Botham had suffered from back trouble since the beginning of 1980 when he started his unsuccessful 12-match reign as his country's skipper.

Willis said: "His bowling hasn't been as devastating since then and I'm afraid the injury still gives him some inconvenience."

"His bowling and batting may have been the difference between us not doing so well. His contribution in 1981 (England beat Australia 3-1) was the difference between the two sides then."

"Ian's action isn't anything like it was two or three years ago and he is not likely to get it back again with his present state of fitness. I think he is going to have to sort out the problem."

Willis added: "Had he been an up and coming player with a batting average of 27 and 18 wickets (his test figures in Australia) we would have been jumping up and down. But with Ian we have come to expect something super human."

## W. Germany prepares for European athletics

BONN (R) — Only one of West Germany's 10 title-holders is in the team for the European Indoor Athletic Championships in Budapest next weekend.

He is men's 1,500 metres runner Thomas Wessinghage, winner of three European titles. Others, together with Ralf Lubke, who briefly held the men's world best 200 metres time this month, have opted out.

However, the squad have their medal hopes, particularly high jumpers Carlo Thraenhart and Gerd Nagel.

Last Friday Thraenhart set a best indoor performance for this year of 2.33 metres in West Berlin. Nagel has achieved the year's second best jump of 2.31 metres.

Christian Haas has every chance in the men's 60 metres dash after clocking the world best indoor time this year of 6.62 seconds.

## Controversial goal gives Arsenal F.A. Cup quarter-finals berth

LONDON (R) — A controversial 58th minute goal by midfielder Brian Talbot took Arsenal to a 3-2 English Football Association (F.A.) Cup fifth-round replay triumph over second division Middlesbrough Tuesday night.

Half a dozen furious Middlesbrough players protested after Talbot's free kick thudded into the roof of the net. They thought the kick was indirect and former Arsenal striker Ray Hankin was booked for objecting too strongly.

Arsenal had looked as good as through to a home quarter-final clash with European Champions Aston Villa when headed goals by Tony Woodcock and Paul Davis gave them an early advantage.

But battling visitors Middlesbrough pulled a goal back in the 28th minute through Dave

Shearer and goalkeeper Pat Jennings made fine saves from Mick Kennedy and Tony Mowbray before Talbot's free kick halted the revival.

Shearer was on target again in the 72nd minute as Middlesbrough produced a rousing finish.

Burnley reached the last eight and a home tie against Sheffield Wednesday with a 1-0 home replay win over Crystal Palace. Striker Steve Taylor scored from a twice-taken penalty in the 83rd minute.

The revised draw for the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup quarter-finals is as follows:

English: Arsenal v Aston Villa, Burnley v Sheffield Wednesday, Brighton v Norwich, Manchester United v Everton.

## Mouton aims to prove victory is her priority

ESTORIL, Portugal (R) — Frenchwoman Michelle Mouton starts the Portuguese motor rally here Wednesday aiming to prove that victory is now indeed her priority in the sport.

Mouton, who has been relaxing in the Algarve, said the time had passed when she and navigator Fabrizia Pons were content with a leading placing. "Now we always compete to win," she said.

Mouton, last year's winner, drives an Audi Quattro and is set for a tough duel with the Lancias of West German Walter Rohrl and Finland's Marku Allen.

The rally, second of the season counting towards the world championship, covers a total of 2,430 km (1,510 miles), divided into five sections with 43 special stages.

During the first two days the 100-strong field have a fairly easy time, with 14 special stages on tarmac where Rohrl, winner of this year's Monte Carlo rally, will hope to pull ahead of Mouton.

Allen, winner in 1975, 77, 78 and 81, said he hoped the dry weather continued because it suited the Lancias.

## Cervantes has suspension lifted

BOGOTA (R) — Former World Boxing Association (WBA) junior welterweight champion Antonio Cervantes of Colombia, who was accused of stripping naked in an exhibition match, has had a 90-day suspension lifted.

Colombia's boxing commission decided to rescind the ban on Cervantes after he promised to improve his behaviour, an official said Tuesday.

Raymundo de la Vega, the commission's president, said that if Cervantes, who fights as Kid Pambale, did not keep his pledge he would be barred from boxing for life.

Cervantes, 38, won the world title in 1972 when he beat Panamanian Peppermint Frazer and lost it in 1980 to American Aaron Pryor.

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# ECONOMY

## B.L. launches 'talking' car

LONDON (R) — Britain's state-owned motor company British Leyland (B.L.) Tuesday launched a "talking" car it is banking on to get back on the road to profitability.

B.L. has spent £210 million (\$315 million) in a make-or-break venture to develop the new mid-size five-door hatchback car called the Maestro.

British motoring writers have already hailed the Maestro as a winner and predict it could bump up B.L.'s share of the domestic car market from 18 to 23 per cent.

B.L. announced it had already received orders worth more than £50 million (\$75 million) for the new model.

The British government, which has pumped more than \$2.2 billion (\$3.3 billion) into the company since rescuing it from bankruptcy in 1975, is also looking to the Maestro to justify continuing state aid.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, philosophically averse to bailing out loss-making companies, gave B.L. a ping by taking a test run along Downing Street in the Maestro Tuesday and pronounced: "It's a very, very nice car."

Mrs. Thatcher's government Monday announced a further £100 million (\$150 million) for B.L. next fiscal year.

The Maestro has been dubbed the "talking" car because it has a voice synthesiser, which gives warning in dulcet female tones such as "please fasten your seat belt" and "handbrake on."

The car comes with either 1,300 cc or 1,600 cc engines and sells from £4,555 up to £6,245 (\$6,832 to \$9,367).

## EEC bans imports of seal pup skins

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community will ban the import of all seal pup skins for two years from October unless there are drastic changes in Canadian and Norwegian seal hunting practices.

The unanimous agreement Monday night by environment ministers of the 10-nation Community leaves each member state to decide for itself how to enforce the embargo from Oct. 1.

It calls on the European Commission, the Community's executive, to continue talks with Canada and Norway on the conservation and cruelty aspects of their annual hunt of some 300,000 whitecoat and blackback seals.

The commission must report back to the ministers on Sept. 1 with a recommendation on whether to stop the ban from taking effect.

A vote will then be taken and only a large majority of states could prevent the embargo.

Officials said they hoped the Canadians and Norwegians would call off their hunts, making the ban unnecessary.

A temporary ban passed last December will remain in force until October.

Since the December decision, the market for seal pup products has virtually collapsed.

Scalers in Norway and Canada said the Community's action ruined their \$3 million annual trade and they would not hunt pups this year.

They will delay the hunt for about a month and then shoot colder seals, which they say is necessary to prevent them from eating too much fish and ruining the fishing industry.

As older seals are harder to catch, fewer will be killed.

Animal lovers and environmentalists have long battled against the annual slaughter of seal pups.

They argue that killing the animals in the presence of their mothers is cruel and that the end products, fur coats and trinkets, fill no important need in society.

They also say the culls pose a threat to the species, a claim which the Community governments have asked be investigated by September.

West Germany, presiding over the ministerial meetings for the current six-month period, was against the ban last year. But faced with a challenge from the environmentalist Green Party in next Sunday's general election the Bonn government reversed its stand and led the call for a full embargo.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Prices of Egyptian cars go up

CAIRO (R) — Prices of cars assembled in Egypt have gone up by 20 per cent following the government's removal of subsidies. Egyptian officials said Monday. Sales manager of the state-run Nassr Car Company, Mr. Salah Hadari, said the new prices would be backdated to Feb. 17. The price of a new Fiat 128 assembled in Egypt went up from 4,310 Egyptian pounds (about \$5,000) to 5,169 Egyptian pounds (\$6,000), he said.

### IMF approves loan to Brazil

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Monday night approved a \$5.4 billion financial package to assist debt-ridden Brazil. The IMF said the financial package would allow Brazil to draw about 600 million immediately. It said that \$4.6 billion would be made available over three years while about \$500 million would be drawn from the IMF's programme to help countries which have difficulty exporting their products.

### Income of Chinese peasants rises

PEKING (R) — The average annual income of China's 850 million peasants rose 12 per cent last year to 200 yuan (\$102), the New China News Agency said Monday.

### Turkey bans dolphin fishing

ANKARA (R) — Turkey Monday banned dolphin fishing in its waters after protests from foreign conservationists. Diplomats said they were assured by Turkish officials earlier that action would be taken after concern was voiced in Britain and North America over dolphin fishing in the Black Sea.

### EEC economy ministers meet

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community economy ministers meet in Brussels Tuesday to try to overcome expensive barriers to trade within the 10-nation bloc. A European Parliament study estimated recently that the obstacles, which include intricate tax systems and complicated technical norms, cost the community \$12 billion a year.

### Poland rations low-grade petrol

WARSAW (R) — Long queues built up at petrol stations in Poland Monday after the government announced it was restoring rationing for low-grade petrol from Tuesday because of a supply shortage.

### Brazilian chief defends government

BRASILIA (R) — President Joao Figueiredo told his 120 million countrymen Monday that the government was not to blame for the state of Brazil's economy. Instead, he blamed the oil price rises of the 1970's, falling world commodity prices, high international interest rates and growing protectionism among industrialised countries.

### Turkey will buy more Libyan oil

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkey will buy three million tonnes of oil from Libya this year, one million tonnes more than in 1982, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said Monday on his return from visits to Libya and Malta. He did not say how much the oil would cost. Turkey imports more than 80 per cent of the 17 million or so tonnes it uses each year.

### U.S. trade deficit falls

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. trade deficit fell in January to its lowest level for nine months, mainly because exports of all kinds improved and the oil import bill was lower, the government said Monday. The deficit dropped to slightly under \$3 billion against \$3.37 billion in December, and was the smallest since March 1982, when the shortfall was \$2.5 billion.

## Gulf states take first step towards 'common market'

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies take their first step towards an Arabian common market Tuesday when parts of a six-state economic agreement come into force.

Tariff barriers will be scrapped between members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and nationals will be able to operate some businesses in the other states. Officials at the council's Riyadh headquarters said Monday.

But implementing the full accord, which envisages using the combined financial muscle of the six to ensure a better trade deal from the West, remains a long-term goal.

The agreement, a cornerstone of the 21-month-old council which groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman, was signed by heads of state in Riyadh in November, 1981.

Tuesday customs duty in council states would be abolished on agricultural, manufactured and animal products.

Manufactured goods made from non-council imported raw materials would also be exempt if the cost of processing exceeded 40 per cent of the final sales price.

The officials said goods in transit between member states would be exempt from taxes. Doctors, lawyers and accountants could practice freely in member states provided they met local qualification standards. Workers in agriculture, industry, animal husbandry, fishing and contracting could also operate freely.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices closed mixed after a quiet session with the market still nervous due to continuing oil price uncertainties, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 1.6 at 639.3.

Unilever finished 5p up at 790 after results while Fisons advanced 7 1/2 p to 534 after 542 following results which accompanied a £27.7 million one for five rights issue proposal.

Gold shares scored technical gains of up to 5s and North American stocks were steady to mixed.

Royal Insurance reduced a gain of 12p to 10p at 516 after results and other insurers were higher with Eagle Star 10p higher at 378. Gains among banks also ranged to 10p.

Polly Peck showed a net fall of £2 1/2 at 14 1/2 having returned from suspension. The company has clarified the tax position regarding its Cyprus operations and has deferred a proposed merger with Wearwell and Cornhill Holdings.

Beecham finished 10p up at 373 and in higher oils, Ultramar added 23p to 457 and Tricentric firmed 10p to 156 after a broker's recommendation, dealers said.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5073/83	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2289/92	Canadian dollars
	2.4398/2.4408	West German marks
	2.6990/2.7000	Dutch guilders
	2.0590/2.0610	Swiss francs
	48.04/09	Belgian francs
	6.9175/9225	French francs
	1408.00/1409.00	Italian lire
	238.15/30	Japanese yen
	7.4900/20	Swedish crowns
	7.1870/90	Norwegian crowns
	8.6835/60	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	411/413	U.S. dollars

## Gold price firms

LONDON (R) — Gold prices steadied around \$412 an ounce in Europe Tuesday after plunging more than \$100 in a week on heavy selling, particularly in New York and the Far East.

Market analysts said expectations that a cut in oil prices would boost economic recovery without inflation had prompted investors to sell their gold, regarded as a haven in times of political or financial unrest and as a hedge against inflation.

The dollar, which normally competes with gold for investor attention, remained strong, trading around 2.4405 West German marks and sending sterling to a record low of \$1.5050.

Dealers said the U.S. currency was supported by higher interest paid on dollars deposited in Europe, a lower than expected U.S. trade deficit in January and nervousness before this week's meeting of OPEC to reach agreement on oil prices.

The price of gold was set at \$414.50 an ounce at the morning fix in London and later traded around \$412 in London and Zurich.

It had closed in London Monday at \$413 an ounce and hit lows of \$396 in New York and \$389.50 in Hong Kong before recovering some strength in Europe Tuesday.

Gold reached a 22-month peak of \$511.50 an ounce on Feb. 15 and last traded over \$500 on Feb. 22.

The big drop started in New York last Friday, triggered initially by investors deserting the metal on the assumption that better economic times lay ahead, analysts said.

Some London dealers also blamed panic selling in the Far East for plummeting prices, while the need for speculators to sell their holdings to cover losses had a snowball effect.

Analysts discounted suggestions that gold prices had also been depressed by prospects of bullion sales by oil-producing countries to offset loss of foreign income as oil prices fell.

Dealers said, however, that prices were steadying and buyers appeared to be returning to the market as gold fell below \$400 an ounce.

On the money markets, dealers said the Bank of England bought sterling to support the currency when it fell to \$1.5050. It had closed Monday at \$1.5122.

Sterling fell against other currencies, with the Bank of England's trade-weighted index — a basket of currencies of Britain's major trading partners with a 1975 base of 100 — falling to 79.9 points at noon from 80.2 Monday.

It was trading around 3,6770 marks and 3,1055 Swiss francs compared with 3,6800 marks and 3,1147 francs at Monday's close.

## Soviet Union needs management schools

MOSCOW (R) — An article in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda Tuesday said the Soviet Union needed to set up management schools to get its economy working well.

The report, written by a business expert, lamented that there was not a single institute in the country which offered the directors of state enterprises instruction on how to improve their methods.

Just as Tuesday's article appeared to suggest an imitation of Western business schools, one which appeared in December said Moscow should copy Western methods and build small, highly specialised factories.

An article in Pravda Monday said there would have to be reforms of the economy, the first time the word reform has been used directly in such a context.

## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GULEN

SYNIO

YURNUL

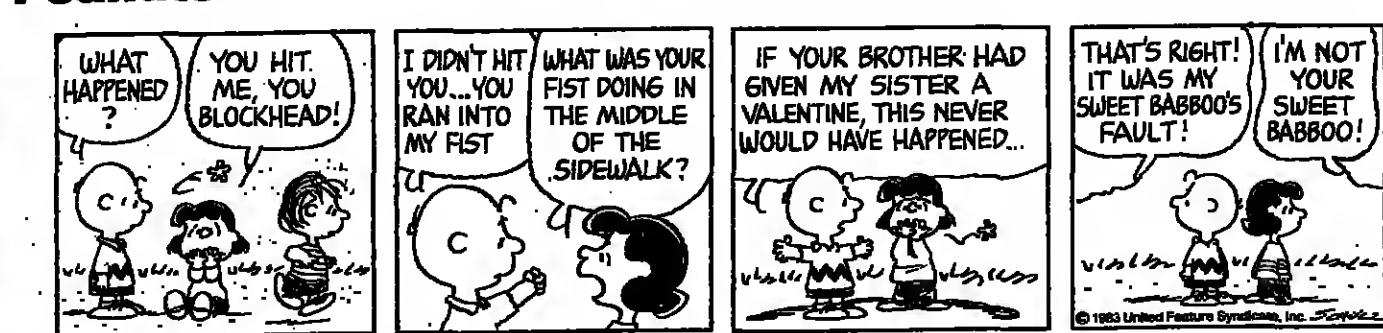
TOOLEC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

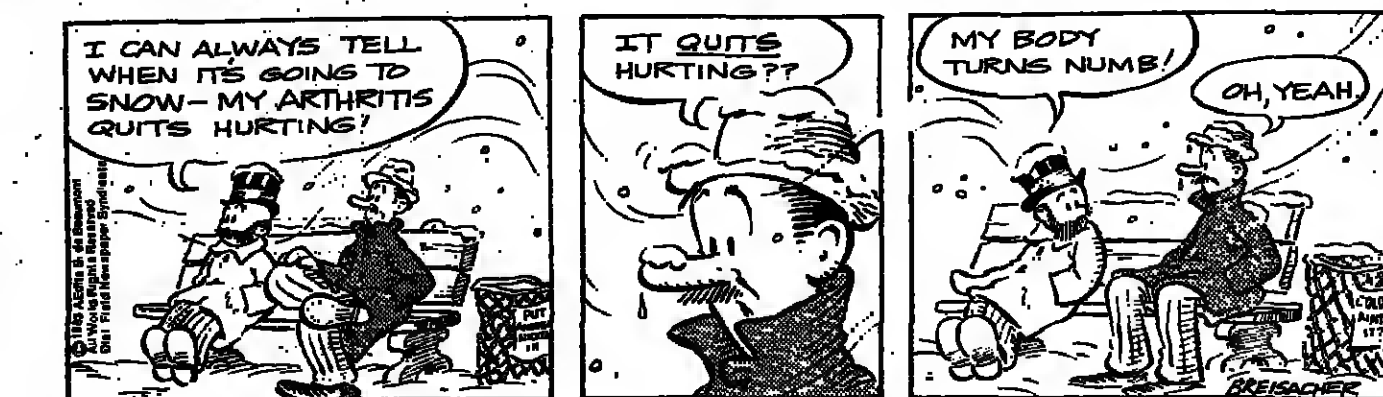
Answer: "OO, OOOO, OOOO" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOIST WIPED KOSHER CURFEW  
Answer: What some dreamboats end up as — SHIPWRECKS

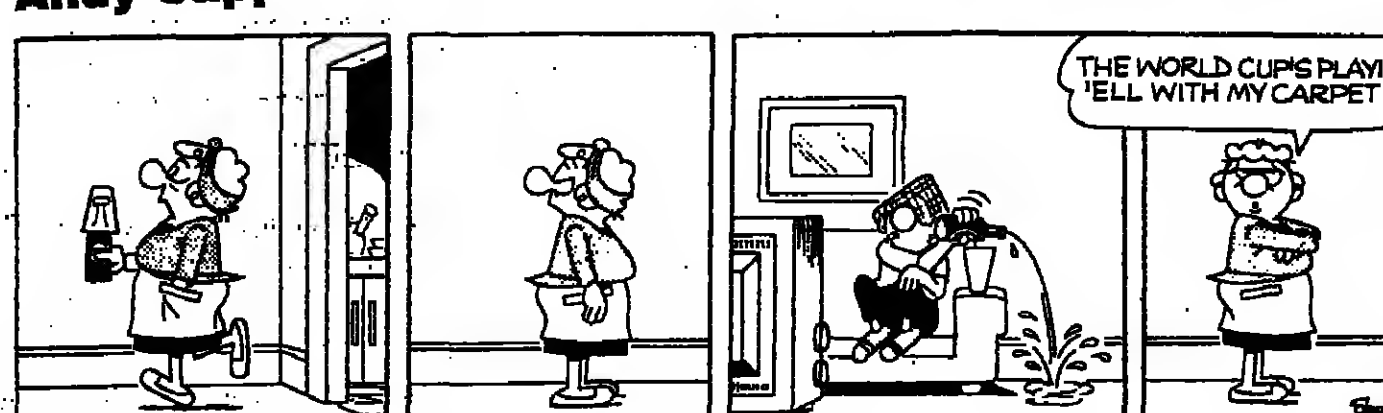
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE Daily Crossword by Joel D. Lafargue

ACROSS

1 Moist in a way

6 Moby Dick's pursuer

10 That was close!

14 — St. Johns

15 Fraternity letter

16 Whit

17 Campanula plant

19 Very in victory

20 Blackbird

21 Half-human deity

22 On over again

24 Dori about

25 Entity

26 Not so fresh

29 Legends

33 Corrida creatures

34 Strong wind

35 Hot spot

36 Once again

37 Cut and — latter

38 Garden problem

39 Paddy product

40 Melon covering

41 By itself

42 Most horrid

44 Diverged

45 Chart of lots

46 Food for Pac-Man

47 Support, as a ruling

50 Skelatal part

51 One of the 3 Stooges

54 Lymphatic

55 Wedding attendant

58 Facility

59 Red letters

60 Obscure

61 Fabric color

62 Des't

63 Corpulent

DOWN

1 Ali —

2 Paradise

3 Cold cuts store

4 Building extension

5 Breakfast grida

6 Closa to

7 Chopped

8 Had lunch

9 Double — (twice as powerful)

10 "Say it —"

11 Mid-East dance

12 Seasons summers

13 Neighbor in Ore.

16 Cozy retreat

23 BPOE member

24 Slogan of the '60s

25 Did a cob-bler's job

28 Headliners

27 Pick-me-up

28 Betel palm

29 Obscure

30 Not hidden

31 Della — gift

32 Completed

34 Grain for grinding

37 Horrible

41 Penn State coach

43 Cube's state: abbr.

44 Corn cake

46 Bride's gift

47 Exploited

48 O'Nali product

49 Rubber tube

50 Autumn pear

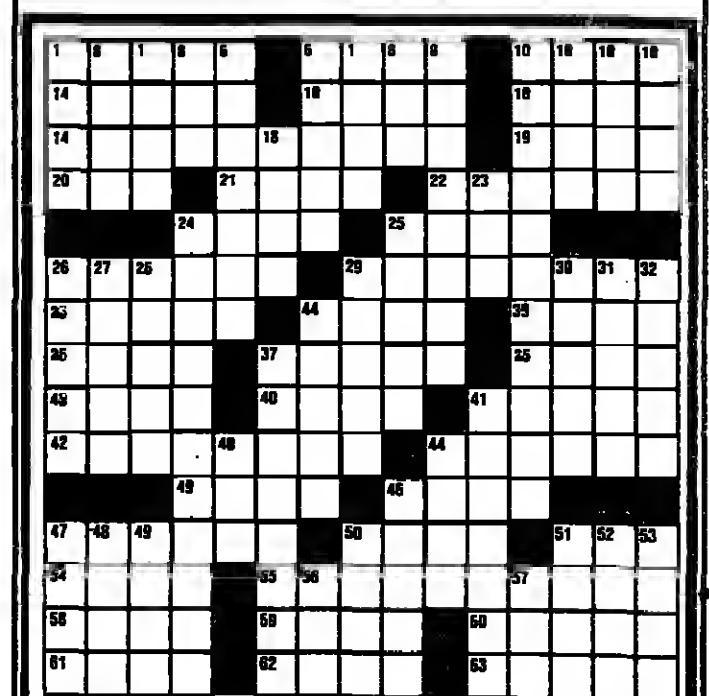
51 Small person

52 Colliery

53 Ultimate word

56 Southern campus

57 Sailor





## WORLD

## Non-Aligned skirmishes begin

NEW DELHI (R) — The Non-Aligned Movement started two weeks of debate Tuesday with senior officials making the first attempt to bridge differences before next week's summit conference.

Their two-day discussions will be followed by a meeting of foreign ministers from Thursday, culminating in the five-day summit starting on March 7.

Non-Aligned delegations, arriving in the spruced-up Indian capital, have already held hectic behind-the-scenes consultations on some of the potentially divisive issues facing the movement, the Third World's biggest political forum.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who will chair the summit, has told her officials to concentrate on broad issues like disarmament and ways of boosting economic ties

between developing countries.

A major concern of the officials will be rival claims to Kampuchea's vacant seat in the movement.

On Afghanistan, Third World diplomats say the summit is expected to repeat previous Non-Aligned resolutions calling for the withdrawal of unspecified foreign troops. But some members, including Singapore, were expected to insist that the Soviet Union be named as responsible for basing an estimated 100,000 troops in Afghanistan.

The prolonged war between Iran and Iraq will also receive serious attention, but the movement is not expected to make new proposals for settling the conflict.

Mubarak, Arafat listed

NEW DELHI (R) — Fifteen

Arab heads of state and Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat were officially listed Tuesday as representatives of their countries at the Non-Aligned Summit starting next Monday.

President Hosni Mubarak will be the first Egyptian president to attend a summit with a large gathering of Arab leaders since his country signed a peace treaty with Israel.

But Egyptian officials declined to say whether there were any arrangements for him to meet other Arab leaders outside the conference hall.

Sudanese delegation sources said President Jaafar Numeiri was expected to play an active role in seeking meetings between Mr. Mubarak and some of the Arab

leaders attending the summit.

Iraqi sources would not rule out the possibility of a meeting between Mr. Mubarak and President Saddam Hussein.

Officials said it was not clear whether Mr. Arafat would meet Mr. Mubarak following an announcement by the Palestine National Council (PNC) at its meeting in Algiers last month that the PLO's relations with Egypt hinged on Cairo abandoning the Camp David peace accords.

Other Arab kings and heads of state expected to attend the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit are King Hussein, Presidents Chadli Benjedid of Algeria, Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, Mohammad Siad Barre of Somalia, Hafez Al-Assad of Syria, and Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Al Nahayan of the United Arab Emirates.

## Refugees in Iran to get ID cards

LONDON (R) — Iran Tuesday asked 1.5 million Afghan refugees in the country to apply for identity cards to help Tehran's authorities overcome problems created by their immigration.

The national news agency Irna quoted Deputy Interior Minister Abbas Akhondji as saying the presence of the Afghans coupled with the problems of the Gulf War had created difficulties for the government in providing public facilities to refugee camps.

Mr. Akhondji attacked the United Nations for its failure to help Iran meet the needs of the Afghan refugees who fled to eastern Iranian provinces after Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

The move would enable the government to solve some of the problems created by the influx of the Afghans who would be able to enter employment once the identity cards had been issued, the agency said.

Mr. Akhondji told Irna the issue of identity cards would mean the Afghans would officially be entitled to welfare, education, and legal facilities as well as political activities under the Iranian laws.

He said political activities would only be allowed if the refugees did not adhere to any ideology inspired from the East or West. This means that only fundamentalist groups would enjoy the backing of Iran's clerical leaders to establish a political structure to fight the Moscow-backed government in Kabul.

## Iran vs. Iran case heard in London

LONDON (R) — A group of businessmen kidnapped six Iranians in 1981 as part of a conspiracy to swindle the Tehran government out of \$52 million in a bogus missile deal, a court heard Monday.

Iranian businessman Benham Nodjomi set up a Panamanian company and offered to sell the Iranian government 8,000 guided missiles for \$52 million, prosecutor Henry Pownall told London's Central Criminal Court.

But he said Mr. Nodjomi had no missiles to sell and when three Iranian colonels arrived in Antwerp to inspect 34 containers said to contain the weapons, Mr. Nodjomi and others imprisoned them with an Iranian banker at a villa outside the port.

Two other Iranians involved in the deal were also kidnapped and held at a London flat, Mr. Pownall said.

Mr. Nodjomi, posing as one of the colonels, then inspected the containers himself. He and his associates forged documents of acceptance for the consignment and put on a counterfeit Iranian embassy seal to fool Iran into paying, the court heard.

## Assam faces task of rehabilitating refugees

GAUHAATI, India (R) — Assam's newly-formed government was getting to grips with a major relief operation Tuesday for 230,000 people made homeless in last month's election violence which claimed 2,500 lives.

The homeless, many of them in rags, are huddled in 130 camps across the northeastern state, sheltering from rain and occasional hail storms under plastic sheets and makeshift tents.

New State Chief Minister Hiteswar Saikia sent 10 of his ministers to help supervise aid and the task of rehabilitating the refugees, many of whom had their thatched-roof mud huts burnt down during the bloodshed.

Mr. Saikia, sworn in on Sunday after his Congress (I) Party won a two-thirds majority in the elections, said homeless families would be given 2,000 rupees (\$200) in cash and three bundles

of corrugated iron sheets to build new homes.

With troops keeping a close watch, the unrest appeared to be calming down and no major incidents have been reported for the past 48 hours. Most areas were getting back to normal after a 24-hour strike called by militants demanding the eviction of Bengali immigrants from Assam.

The elections were opposed by hardline ethnic Assamese Hindus who said that many illegal immigrants, mostly Bengali-speaking Muslims from neighbouring Bangladesh, had been included on voting lists. They want the outsiders deported either to Bangladesh or other parts of India.

Thousands of migrants have left anyway, fleeing across the border into the neighbouring Indian states of West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh because of the violence.

## China has ideas for peace in Kampuchea

PEKING (R) — China Tuesday issued a five-point proposal for bringing peace to Kampuchea, including the willingness of Vietnam to agree to an unconditional withdrawal of all its troops from the country.

The proposal, in a foreign ministry statement, called on the Soviet Union to stop supporting what it called Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and to urge Hanoi to accept the principle of an unconditional pull-out.

If the Vietnamese gave such an undertaking, "the Chinese side would be willing, after the withdrawal of the first batch of Vietnamese troops, to resume negotiations with Vietnam for the normalisation of relations between the two countries," the statement said.

As more Vietnamese troops were withdrawn, it added, China would take practical steps to improve relations with Vietnam.

After the pull-out was completed, China proposed that "the Kampuchean people themselves be allowed to settle all their internal issues, including the kind of social system and form of government to be set up in Kampuchea."

It said Peking respected the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and wanted to see an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country.

Diplomatic sources said the Chinese proposal was similar to a peace plan put secretly to the Soviet government last October.

Protest to U.S.

PEKING (R) — China has protested to the United States over remarks made by President Reagan on Taiwan, the Chinese foreign ministry said.

The Chinese people deeply deplore his remarks," chief foreign ministry spokesman Qi Huayuan told reporters.

## Senegal Socialist victory confirmed by new results

DAKAR (R) — Latest results confirmed Tuesday that Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and his ruling Socialist Party won overwhelmingly in last Sunday's parliamentary and presidential elections, the interior ministry said.

A statement broadcast on state radio said President Diouf had won almost 84 per cent of votes cast while Abdoulaye Wade of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), his nearest rival for the presidential vote, took 14.6 per cent.

The three other presidential contenders, former Prime Minister Mamadou Dia, Majmouh

Diop of the Marxist African Independence Party (PAI) and Omar Wone of the centre-left Senegalese People's Party (PPS) took the remainder.

Based on the latest figures, which are still incomplete but account for a majority of votes cast, the Socialists would take about 109 seats in the 120-member parliament, the PDS eight and the National Democratic Rally (RND) two, informed sources said.

The supreme court was likely to announce official results in a day or two, sources close to the court said.

## 14 Greek military men retired

ATHENS (R) — The Greek government has retired 14 generals and two air marshals, but did not connect the move to a rumour which swept Athens that army units had staged a coup attempt.

A government spokesman repeated Monday's denial that the armed forces had fanned a coup attempt by army units in the north and in the Athens area.

He said the rumour began after security measures had been taken in Athens as part of an exercise to test the preparedness of the armed forces.

The coup rumour spread quickly when local committees of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) were ordered to be on alert Sunday night to face any threat against the democratic regime of the country.

Despite the denial, the Greek press published banner headlines reporting that a group of officers had shown indiscipline in view of the impending annual review of officers. The press reports said several officers had been arrested.

The defence ministry said a meeting of the chiefs of the general defence staff had decided to retire five lieutenant generals, nine major generals, one air marshal and one air vice-marshal.

The leader of the opposition New Democracy Party, Evangelos Averoff, said after a meeting with Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu that the unfortunate handling of the exercise by the government had helped the coup rumours sweep the country and cause undue anxiety to the people.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Challenger flight postponed again

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R) — U.S. space officials have postponed the maiden flight of the new space shuttle Challenger because engineers have discovered a fourth fuel pipe leak in one of its main engines. The space centre has already put off the launch twice because of the earlier leaks. It was last set for March 19 or 20 but space officials Monday could give no new date for take-off. They said they would have no new date for take-off. They said they would have to remove and repair two of the shuttle's three main engines before the Challenger could fly.

## London police 'worst in Britain'

LONDON (R) — London police are the worst in Britain at catching, prosecuting and deterring criminals, the opposition Labour Party said. Roy Hattersley, the party's shadow home secretary, called in parliament for the capital's force to be removed from government control and made answerable to an elected local authority.

## Bombs found in 4 Las Vegas hotels

LAS VEGAS (R) — Four dynamite bombs were found Monday near some of Las Vegas' biggest hotels, triggering a systematic police search of all hotel grounds on the famous gambling strip. Three were discovered in parking lots at the Stardust, Frontier and Desert Inn Hotels and the fourth was found in a closed restaurant inside the MGM Grand Hotel, police said. A police spokesman described the bombs as crudely made devices.

## Compass-equipped prayer mats sold

JAKARTA (R) — Muslim members of Indonesia's National Congress, now in session, are having no difficulty finding the right direction to face when reciting their daily prayers. Enterprising businessmen have set up shop in the lobbies of the congress building selling compass-equipped prayer mats to help members, most of whom are from outside Jakarta, pinpoint the direction of Mecca.

## Fraser cautions against leftists

CANBERRA (R) — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said Australia, a country rich in resources, would be turned into a struggling Socialist state if the opposition Labour Party won Saturday's national elections. He said Labour plans for a price and incomes pact with trade unions would hand over power to a militant few and end the nation's renowned reliance on individuality and free enterprise. Mr. Fraser showed no sign of being disheartened by opinion polls which show his Conservative coalition trailing 10 points behind Labour, with only a few days left to make up the deficit. "To put it bluntly, Labour is offering a sharp turn left politically and a sharp turn down economically," he added.

## Tylenol extortionist jailed for 2 years

NEWARK, New Jersey (R) — An unemployed man has been jailed for two years for attempting to extort \$100,000 from the manufacturer of Tylenol, a painkiller, by threatening to poison it with cyanide. Vernon Williams Jr., 34, of East Orange, New Jersey, was convicted of mail fraud, was accused of writing to the company, Johnson and Johnson, last October saying he would poison Tylenol and circulate it round the United States unless he received the money. He told the company to throw the cash, wrapped in brown paper, from a bus window at a road junction in Newark. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) delivered a package, containing only newspaper, and Williams was arrested after his two young sons collected it. "I was under a lot of pressure and needed money," Williams told the judge when he pleaded guilty on Jan. 19.

## Reagan wants more advisers in El Salvador

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has ordered an overall review of U.S. policy in El Salvador and is thinking of sending more American military advisers with an expanded role, a senior White House official said.

But the official, briefing reporters aboard the president's plane Air Force One as it took Mr. Reagan to California for the week, said no decisions had yet been made on the U.S. role in El Salvador and there was no deadline for any policy moves.

The senior official spoke to reporters after Mr. Reagan met congressional leaders at the White House to discuss his request for a threefold increase in U.S. military aid to El Salvador.

In Senate testimony later, Secretary of State George Shultz said the government in San Salvador needed the planned increase, which would add \$60 million to the 26 million already approved for this year, so that it could take the offensive against leftist forces rather than just defend itself.

Trace for Pope

SAN SALVADOR (R) — El Salvador's top military leader, responding to a leftist guerrilla pledge of a ceasefire during Pope John Paul II's visit on March 6, said the armed forces would not go on the offensive during the pontiff's stay.

Defence Minister Jose Gui-

llermo Garcia told Reuters Monday night that government forces would only react to guerrilla attacks. If the insurgents refrained from activity the army would have no reason to attack them.

Guerrilla representatives earlier declared a one-day truce for March 6 in their battle against El Salvador's U.S.-backed government.

Sullivan's death

NEW YORK (R) — A U.S. congressman has called for a thorough investigation into the killing of an American free-lance journalist in El Salvador.

The congressman, Robert Torricelli, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was

instrumental in securing the release of the mutilated body of the journalist, John Sullivan Jr. more than two years after he was reported missing.

"We were told that an investigation by the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) wasn't possible, because the body wasn't identified," he said. "Then we were told there was no proof there was a murder."

"Now both of these barriers have been overcome. There should be a full investigation, with the cooperation of American law enforcement people."

Sullivan's headless, handless corpse was buried Monday in his home town of Bogota, New Jersey, after a private service.

## Argentina sets Oct. 30 as deadline for elections

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone announced Monday night that elections would be held on Oct. 30 and the armed forces would hand over power to an elected government on Jan. 30, 1984.

He called on political parties in a 35-minute television broadcast to behave responsibly during the transition to democracy. He urged them to avoid insults, slander and what he called destructive attitudes.

He said the military government would not favour any one party in the elections, despite recent accusations in the press that the authorities were giving a small conservative group privileged access to Argentina's state-run television.

President Bignone, who was appointed president by the army on July 1 last year, expressed full confidence in his cabinet, apparently to counter reports that he was under pressure from the armed forces to sack Economy Minister Jorge Webbe.

President Bignone said he had

held useful and productive talks political leaders over the past week during which a wide range of issues had been discussed.

On the elections, he said voters would choose parliamentary deputies and representatives for provincial and municipal assemblies on the same day.

But the president would be chosen indirectly by an electoral college in accordance with Argentina's constitution.

President Bignone said that although an overwhelming majority of Argentines longed for return to democracy there were still small groups bent on disrupting the process.

The people should beware of rumours and unconfirmed reports which he said affected the government's ability to carry out its task.

President Bignone confirmed that he would go to New Delhi later this week to attend a summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement where he promised to restate Argentina's claim to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

## Queen Elizabeth lauds U.S. stand on Falklands war

LOS ANGELES (R) — Queen Elizabeth said Monday Britain deeply appreciated the support it received from the United States during last year's Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands.

The queen, who is on a 10-day U.S. visit, was speaking at a reception at Los Angeles City Hall.

She said: "The support of your government and of the American people touched us deeply and demonstrated to the world that our close relationship is based on our shared commitment to the same values."

Queen Elizabeth also promised that Britain would continue to work with the United States to seek what she called just solutions to the economic problems of the world.

"Together, we face daunting problems," she said.

Queen Elizabeth said Britain was called upon to defend the principle of self-determination in the Falklands crisis.

Outside City Hall, where several thousand people braved drizzling rain to hear her speech re-

lated by loudspeakers, 50 supporters of the Argentine side in the dispute blew whistles and held up signs declaring "get British pirates out of Malvinas"—the Argentine name for the Falklands.

The queen, who later came out of the hall to receive a bouquet from a group of children, appeared not to notice.

In response to the chanting of "Argentina, Argentina," by the demonstrators, another group, organised by a Briton who emigrated to the United States 28 years ago, William Ring, shouted

## Gen. Suharto to keep religion away from politics

JAKARTA (R) — President Suharto Tuesday called on Indonesia's supreme policy-making body to formalise the separation of religion and politics in the world's most populous Muslim nation.

In a major policy speech to the national congress, Gen. Suharto made clear his main aim was to ensure explicit mention in national policy that Pancasila, Indonesia's complex secular state ideology, must be the only ideological foundation for all political organisations, including the main opposition Muslim United Development Party (PPP).

Otherwise, he told the congress, one party could attempt to inflict its ideology and principles on the people without tolerating diverse views.

In what political observers interpreted as a warning to Islamic militants, he added: "If we allow diversity to undermine the basis of cohesion and unity, the outcome will be threats to the foundations of cohesion and unity themselves and eventually we must finalise the matter with no few casualties."

Gen. Suharto was opening an 11-day session of the congress, the People's Consultative Assembly, which meets every five years to lay down policy and elect the president and vice-president. He is sole candidate for the presidency and the latest session is expected to culminate in his re-election for a fourth term.

His two-and-a-half hour speech covered a broad spectrum of domestic and foreign policy achievements in the past five years. But it concentrated on the controversial question of the acceptance of "Pancasila democracy," which he said was based upon the principle of the family spirit and "not acquainted with the institution of an opposition."

The last congress session, in 1978, was a tense one with the PPP opposing mention in policy guidelines that Pancasila should be the sole principle of political and social forces.

But since then Gen. Suharto and his ruling military-backed Golkar Party have managed to obtain reluctant consent from opposition leaders that they will accept it, effectively barring themselves from appealing to religious sentiment in political campaigning.

There has been little outward sign of radical religious fundamentalism in Indonesia, whose population of almost 150 million is 90 per cent Muslim, and the government is seeking to sustain this situation.

In contrast with the last congress session, when armoured cars and troops flooded Jakarta, this meeting appears relaxed, with security forces keeping a low profile.

The re-election of Gen. Suharto for a fourth term is a foregone conclusion. The only issue on which there was some doubt was the future of the vice-presidency.

But last weekend Golkar and military congressmen, after consultation with President Suharto, announced the candidate would be Gen. Umar Wirahadikusumah, a surprise replacement for the civilian incumbent, Adm. Malik. Gen. Umar's election is guaranteed since leaders of both the PPP and the small Democratic

Party (PDI) have endorsed his nomination.

Apart from the crucial question of Pancasila, the congress is expected to produce policy statements on the conduct of future general elections and on making the constitution inviolable except by national referendum. It will also award President Suharto the title "father of development."

'No' to Peking

JAKARTA (R) — President Suharto Tuesday scotched rumours that Indonesia was thinking of resuming diplomatic relations with China, saying he was not convinced Peking had stopped aid to Communist subversives.

The president told Indonesia's national congress in a major speech on foreign and domestic policy that the freezing of ties with Peking "cannot yet be liquidated."

Diplomatic relations with China were broken in 1965 after an abortive Communist coup in Indonesia which led to the downfall of President Sukarno and Gen. Suharto's rise to power.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.—Every now and then, in either your quiz or your column, you use the term "working cards." What do you mean by the term, and how can I tell whether my cards are "working" or are simply in league with the 10 percent of Americans who are currently unemployed?—J. Stern, Bronx, N.Y.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—Some cards always pull their full weight. The four aces are obvious examples. Except in the unlikely event that partner is void in the suit in which you hold an ace, that card is worth a sure trick.

Such is not always the case with kings, queens and jacks. Sometimes a key queen or jack could be the equivalent of an ace; at other times it might be worthless. Some illustrations should suffice to help you judge when your high cards are worth their full value and when not. For example, suppose that your left-hand opponent opens the bidding with one heart and partner makes a takeout double. Which of the two hands below would you rather have, and why?

a) ♠ K Q J 10  
♥ A K J 10  
♦ A K J 10  
♣ A K J 10

Both hands are worth 7 points, counting distribution. Yet, you would much rather have hand b. Why? Your 3 points in hearts in hand a could be completely wasted, since partner has announced shortness in hearts. In hand b, however, those 3 points—

queen of spades and jack of diamonds—might be worth two tricks or even more, since they are more likely to mesh with honor cards in partner's hand.

Here's another example, and if you get this right, you are well on your way to increasing your winnings. Suppose that partner opens the bidding with one spade. Which of the two hands below would you rather have?

a) ♠ K Q J 10  
♥ A K J 10  
♦ A K J 10  
♣ A K J 10

This time you would rather have hand a. Since partner opened one spade, you can presume that your king of spades is "working." The value of this card is greatly increased because it solidifies partner's holding. As against that, the king of clubs in hand b might not take a trick, in which case it would be 3 points wasted.

Q.—We continue to receive a number of questions about holding honors in a suit. We have lumped them all together and given a composite answer which, we hope, will settle all your doubts.

A.—If four or five honors are held in any one suit and that suit is trumps, or if four aces are in one hand and the contract is some number of no trump, the side holding the honors gets the bonus regardless of whether the honors are in declarer's hand, dummy, or with one of the defenders. They get the honor bonus regardless of whether the contract is made, or defeated. The sole criterion is possession.